The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—During the present century about 200,000,000 copies of the Bible have been distributed.

—On the 31st of December, 1875, the total population of the German Empire amounted to 42,757,812 souls.

—Otis Rich, 67 years old, a prominent citizen of South Boston, committed suicide last evening by cutting his throat with a razor.

—President Grant, Mrs. Grant and Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Secretary Cameron, left Harrisburg for Washington last evening.

—Kangaroo skins are becoming an important article of trade in Australia, where they are said to yield the toughest and most pliable leather.

—At Memphis, on Saturday, John Lumbacher, a fisherman, living in old Gayoso house, fatally stabbed his wife in a drunken brawl. He was arrested.

—Hon. M. S. Quay, Secretary of State, is in very precarious health at his home in Beaver, and has been advised by his physician to relinquish all attention to business.

—A Kansas City tombstone is said to hold aloft the following touching tribute:

"With a yell and whoop,
He died of the croup."

—Please publish in the columns of your GAZETTE: Born, to the wife of Isaac Stevens, June 17, twin boys, Rutherford Hayes Stevens and Wm. Wheeler Stevens, after the nominees for President and Vice-President of the Republican party.

—Influenced by the spirit of '76, George G. Whittier, an old man of 70, rode into Biddeford, Me. the other day, attired in the regimentals which he used to wear to "general trainings" fifty years ago. Some rude boys threw stones at his horse, the old man was thrown off, and received injuries from which he died.

—The old favorite, Goldsmith Maid, retains the vigor of her youth, and at the ripe age of seventeen hasequaled the greatest of her earlier achievements. To trot a mile in 2:14 is about as much as any animal ought to be asked to do, but there is no telling what the horse of the future may not accomplish, if trotters go on in this way.

—Night before last a man out on Pond street plunged a red-hot wire into a kerosene lamp to show his wife that the oil was inexplosive, and this morning a stern-browed woman, accompanied by a man wearing a double-barreled black patch over his eyes and a subdued expression over the rest of his countenance, was down at Carson's, buying $175 worth of new carpets.—*Hawkeye.*

—In 1860, American imports amounted to $353,160,251, and the exports to $373,189,274. In 1874, just after the panic, when business paralysis was more pronounced than at the present time, we imported $595,861,284, and exported $693,039,054, being a total increase of $455,544,774 in our trade between 1860 and 1874. Now, it is evident to the most despondent that trade is livelier now than it was in 1874, and consequently we are better off now than we were then.

—Last week a "straw" fiend was going through a train on the Illinois Midland Railroad, with a pencil and note book, taking the vote for President, when the car he was in jumped the track, and he was thrown into the wood-box, and an axe, five lamps and a stove hauled in on top of him, and when they took him out there wasn't a whole bone in his body, and he never will know how the vote on that train stood. Let not this terrible warning be thrown away.

—A variation in summer bonnets has appeared in the Gainsborough hat, which in its high crown and wide brim revives the Mercutio of two or three years ago. It is exceedingly becoming and piquant. An equally picturesque and stylish fashion is the new coaching hat: the left side is turned up against the high pointed crown, and the front of the broad brim, faced with silk or velvet, is set back on the head, the back and right side fitting closely; two long plumes droop gracefully back over the crown.

—At the opening of Forest Park, St. Louis, on Saturday, a colossal statue of Edward Bates, a distinguished citizen of Missouri, and a of member Lincoln's Cabinet was unveiled, with an address, and amid the acclamations of the assembled multitude. Addresses were delivered by Andrew McKinley, President of the Park Board, Montgomery Blair, ex-Senator Doolittle, Gov. Hardin, of Missouri, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, of New York, Mayor Overstolz, and other prominent citizens of St. Louis. This park contains nearly 1,400 acres of undulatory field and wooded land and was purchased at a cost of about $600,000. When finished it will be one of the finest pleasure grounds in the country.

—Among the other institutions of San Francisco is a gilt-edged Matrimonial Bureau. It is no common affair where you pay your money and take your chance, to hook a gold fish or a minnow in the matrimonial stream. This is another kind of a nuptial mill altogether. The male and female applicants for a dash at the shrine of the temple of Hymen join the bureau for a stated sum, and in addition pay five dollars per month until the period has expired during which two souls were to be made one. If the knot is not tied at that time the money is returned. None but persons of extra good character are received, and the introductions take place in the Sir Charles Grandison style, with bows and all the accompanying incidents of ultra propriety and stately decorum.

—The young Sultan of Turkey is thirty-six years old. He resembles his father, but lacks the latter's gentleness. He is courageous, bold, a little fantastic, well-formed, but pale of face; he has a clear but restless eye, and his countenance is more European than Asiatic. It is known that he is the child of a Circassian woman. His voice is clear and shrill, and he speaks French with tolerable fluency. He is a splendid rider, but his health is already affected, and he is now usually apathetic, except in moments of great excitement. In 1866, when Abdul Aziz endeavored to introduce the law of direct succession, he would have been made away with, but for the prophecies of the Sultan's Astrologer, who was even then deep in the councils of the "young Turkish" party.

—John C. Cowper, an old actor, who has undertaken to spend the greater part of the summer in training Anna Dickinson for the stage, thus writes in comparing her with other actresses: "As for the score of others, such as Miss Amy Sedgwick, Miss Neilson, Miss Wallis and Mrs. Bowers, with whom I have repeatedly played, there is no comparison to be made between them and Miss Dickinson. The latter has intellect and education—advantages which no one could possibly give the former much credit for possessing. I hope and trust the time has gone by for dolls. Let us have estimable ladies on the stage who have brains. I have carefully read much of the criticism which Miss Dickinson's new departure has precipitated upon the community, and in most cases have been both surprised and grieved at the narrowness, unfairness and carping spirit which have characterized the notices."

—Persons who have not sufficient means to live on—and there are a great many of these just now—cannot afford to die either, under the existing fashion of funeral pageants. Who knows but that more than one poor fellow is prevented, in these hard times, from laying himself off, by solicitude as to the manner of his burial? Sooner than be laid away in plain, economical fashion, would he not rather buffet the waves of fortune a little longer, expectant of a coming calm and a cheery sea? Whether so or not, it is plain that funerals with us, especially in the Metropolis, have got to be luxuries. Many of us seem to care more for the way in which we go to the grave than for the way we go through life. We can rub along in the world anyhow, but when we come to quit it, we must be attended with a definite pomp—such a befits an American citizen in impecunious circumstances.

—Annie T. Howells suggests that if we have no national flower this Centennial year would be an appropriate one in which to plant it. And we shall if be? Then it should be one which, at the mention of our name, would bloom as quickly in thought as does the lily at the mention of France, or the rose when old England is spoken of. In our broad land, with its many climates, we cannot have a flower common to all parts. But there is one fair blossom twined in the affections of almost every American, and its fragrance, so delicately subtle, comes with the memory of it. It was the first gentle welcome the Pilgrims received from an unknown climate, and—

"God be praised!" the Pilgrims said,
Who saw the blooming peep
Above the brown leaves, dry and dead,
"Behold our *Mayflower* here!"

Then if we have no national flower, why cannot we all unite in so christening our loved Mayflower, or trailing arbutus.

—The assassin who slew Hussein Avni Pasha in the Council of Turkish Ministers may have been mad, but there was a dreadful method in his madness, far more, indeed, than in that of his American exemplar, John Wilkes Booth. He struck a strong blow for the Russians, whether he meant to do so or not, and the cable reports the Turkish capital heaving with doubt, distress and indignation. Sultan Murad has girded on the sword of Osman in the Mosque of Eyoub, but he doubtless had no expectation when he did so of ever being obliged to draw it for the last battles of the Turkish power in Europe. Yet what with the positive loss of two able supporters, and what with the general distrust excited by the deep damnation of their taking-off, he will have hard work to keep his throne, and England hard work to keep the peace of Europe.

FIRST EDITION.

DEMOCRATIC GATHERING.

Lively Wire-pulling at St. Louis.

The Chances of the Most Prominent Candidates.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Part of the Nevada delegation arrived last night. The delegation is unpledged, but the members of it favor Tilden in preference to any one else. Hancock and Hendricks, they say, have many admirers in and west of the mountains, but there seems to be a general preference for Tilden, he being regarded as the representative of reform, and as the most likely to carry the Democratic party to victory. The delegates from the Pacific slope seem anxious to have the Chinese immigration question discussed, and there will no doubt be an effort made to incorporate into the platform of the Convention a plank on this subject. Individual members desire an acknowledgment that the people of the Pacific States are right in their opposition to Mongolian immigration.

Ohio for Allen.

A small part of the Ohio delegation also arrived. The delegation is instructed for Allen, but the members here say they would accept Thurman, perhaps Hendricks, although they do not consider him a strong candidate, and could hardly carry Ohio, or any other thoroughly sound man and sterling Democrat. There seems to be a very strong objection to Tilden among the delegates, yet, under certain circumstances, they would no doubt vote for him.

Hancock is considered a weak candidate, and hardly to be thought of, and some of them fear the nomination of Hendricks would be the precursor of a Democratic Waterloo.

The Maine, New Jersey and Georgia delegations arrived this morning. There also arrived some seventy gentlemen from Arkansas, who will hold a meeting or sit in convention here, and elect delegates to the National Convention.

Prominent delegates of Michigan say the delegation has had no conference yet. They are without instructions, and will vote as the best interests of the party seem to indicate. It is claimed, however, that eight of the twenty-two delegates are for Tilden and it is probable the State will vote as a unit for that gentleman.

Indiana's Favorite.

Most of the Indiana delegation have arrived, and they assert that they are for Hendricks first, last and all the time; furthermore, that they will listen to no compromise, nor will they agree to any arrangement looking to giving Hendricks the second place on the ticket with Tilden. Whether they would favor Hendricks being placed second to any other man than Tilden is not known, and the subject does not seem to have been discussed. In reply to the question whether Indiana Democrats would support Tilden if nominated, it was stated that the leading Democrats would, but there was much apprehension that the country press would not, and if there should be anything like opposition the effect would be very disastrous on the election in that State.

Tilden's Chances.

It is asserted that Pennsylvania will give Tilden but two votes, that three-fifths of the delegates are for Hancock, and that these in the event it appears Hancock cannot be nominated will go to Hendricks.

It is now claimed that Illinois, which heretofore has been reported twenty-three for Tilden, will give twenty-seven votes for Hendricks, eleven for Tilden, four for Davis, and the Hendricks men claim the Davis vote will go to them ultimately. A prominent member of this delegation states he intends to make a speech in the Convention, and bring charges against Tilden of a very damaging character. He says Tilden does not deserve the respect of the nation, and is anything but a reformer.

John Morrissey arrived to-day, and has been a center of attraction. He is very pronounced in his advocacy of Tilden as the best, strongest and most available man for the time. There have been several quite heated disputes between the Tammany and anti-Tammany men, some of them of rather an exciting character. The Tammanyites are hot for the defeat of Tilden, all the while, and assert that he cannot carry New York, and that his nomination will defeat the party. Morrissey and his friends on the other hand contend that Tilden's reform record will enable him to sweep New York by a larger majority than ever, as well as New Jersey and Connecticut, where they say the battle ground of Democracy lies. With these three States they think the Democrats can concede doubtful West-ern States to the Republicans, and still win the victory.

The advance guard of the New Jersey delegation came to-day. The delegation is uninstructed, and will vote as a unit for ex-Governor Parker, who seems to have encouragement that in the event of Tilden's defeat, Parker will be the successful man.

The body of sixty Arkansas men, who were appointed by the State Convention recently held at Little Rock, to select from their number delegates to the National Convention, will assemble here Monday and carry out the instructions of the State Convention. This body consists of twelve representatives from each Congressional district, and twelve from the State at large, and when assembled will present a novel feature of an Arkansas Convention held in Missouri. This body is said to be largely composed of Tilden men, and they will probably elect a delegate favorable to that gentleman.

Mayor Wickham, of New York, arrived to-day, and expresses himself strongly in favor of Tilden as a true representative of reform, economy and honesty in the Government, and the one most likely to lead the party to victory. Various opinions prevail in the Ohio delegation as to the second choice, but Ohio is for Allen as the first, and will stand by him so long as he has any chance of success. They believe he can carry the State against Hayes. Thurman has strong friends for second choice, who may, as the matter now stands, number about thirty, but the probabilities are that when the delegation leaves Allen the preference will be forced for Hancock, for whom there is a growing feeling. Opinions differ as to Thurman being able to carry New York, but all are sanguine that Allen can carry that State and Indiana, and boast of his strength in the South. The sentiment is very emphatic against Tilden, and in no case, it is asserted, will he get more than a straggling vote from the Ohio delegates. Allen is believed to be stronger than Thurman, not only in Ohio, but everywhere else. Some of the delegates say the country would be disgusted and the result disastrous if the Convention doesn't put a resumption plank in the platform, and on this issue they believe they can carry Ohio with any acceptable Democrat. Calculations made by persons who claim to be well advised give Tilden 404 votes on the first ballot. Under the two-thirds rule it will require 492 votes to elect.

Compromise Candidates.

There has been some talk about compromise candidates, to-day, and among those most prominently mentioned is Henry B. Payne, of Ohio. Senator Kernan, of New York, was serenaded at the Lindell, to-night, and made a speech advocating the nomination of a man who can wrest the Government from the party of corruption and place it in the hands of those who will administer it in the interest of honesty, reform and justice to all.

Sunday in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—Additional delegations arrived late last night and to-day. Special trains will reach here early to-morrow morning with several hundred people from New York, New England and other parts of the country. A train with 300 Tammanyites arrived this morning, and the opponents of Tilden from New York are now very numerous. The contest between the Tilden and anti-Tilden men has been very warm to-day, and in many cases quite bitter. The opposition to him on the part of the Tammany crowd is very strong and aggressive, but notwithstanding this Tilden's friends proclaim he has gained strength. This is conceded by some of his opponents, but when an attempt is made to ascertain how many votes he can command in the Convention no one will say, and this is the general impression. Even his best friends cannot tell. Everything and everybody seems to be

At Sea and Drifting

There is really no organization in favor of any candidate, and nothing but the purest speculation as to results. The currency question is assuming form, and the opinion upon that subject becoming more pronounced. Prominent Ohio delegates assert that the nomination of Tilden, and the adoption of his views on many questions, will lose that State by 60,000 majority, and Indianians say that State will give 40,000 against him; while if Hendricks would be nominated he would carry them both by handsome majorities. The Kansas delegates say the Democrats of that State will not support Tilden, and if he is nominated there will be a third ticket put in the field.

The Southern delegates seem to occupy the same position they did three days ago. They are willing to accept any man who promises the best chances of success at the polls.

Hendricks Losing Ground.

The Hendricks men profess to be hopeful, but many of them express disappointment at the decrease of his strength during several weeks past. They cannot account for this change in sentiment, but admit that in the East and South especially his strength has very materially diminished.

Pennsylvanians say the day after their State Convention was held Hendricks had a three-fifths majority of their delegation. Now he has not one-fifth. Similar reports are made by other Eastern and Southern delegates.

The Hancock Movement.

on the other hand, developed greatly in the past two days, and although he has not been regularly taken up, he is in pretty general favor and talked of quite extensively as the second choice. The South seems to be strongly in his favor, and will probably rally to him if it is shown that he can be nominated.

The Nebraska delegation held a meeting last night and resolved to cast their vote as a unit, from the first to the last, for Tilden. The New Hampshire delegation is said to be almost solid for Tilden.

The Massachusetts delegation elected Josiah G. Abbott, chairman, and Albert A. Hasgett, secretary. Several Michigan delegates are said to have deserted Tilden, and Hendrick is gaining favor from that delegation.

The Germans in Favor of Tilden.

There are a number of influential Germans here from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and other States, including several editors of widely circulating papers, and to-day had informal meeting, at which the political situation was pretty freely discussed. It was stated that in New York the Germans are for reform, and will be satisfied with nothing else. They believe Tilden to be the embodiment of this principle, and favor him. They care little for platforms or promises. They are largely Republicans, but are not wedded to party, and with the man who has shown himself by every act of his official life to be a reformer, at the head of a party, the German vote, with limited exceptions, will be cast for that party. The Germans wanted Bristow at Cincinnati, because they believed him to be a reformer. They failed to get him, and as yet they have not accepted the man substituted for him. With Tilden's record they can work very well in the past have not voted with me or for me, and they do not intend in the future to vote with me or for me. It is simply that coming to my home they rejoiced that Ohio, that Sandusky county, the principle which he has so fearlessly and ably carried into practice. The idea uppermost among the Germans is reform of abuses in the Government. They care little for any other question. the idea of reform is made subordinate in selecting candidates by the Democratic Convention, the Republican Germans will generally vote for Hayes, and the mass of Liberal will vote for the Republican ranks, and a majority of the German Democrats will not vote at all. The Tammany opposition to Tilden amounts to nothing in their estimation. On the contrary, it will strengthen him, not lessen in New York, but throughout the country. When it is fully understood, as it will be, that the opposition of Tammany amounts to thousands of German Republican voters in New York. The fight they make is against the very idea the Germans so warmly cherish.

The Kansas City *Times* was published here to-day in connection with a morning journal and will probably continue it during the session of the convention. It strongly opposes Tilden and advocates a greenback policy.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1876.

SENATE.

Army Appropriation.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the House bill making an appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and gave notice that he would call it up on Monday at the close of the morning hour.

District of Columbia.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to regulate the assessment and collection of taxes for the support of the Government of the District of Columbia, but after a long discussion the whole subject was recommitted.

Sundry Civil Appropriations.

Mr. FERRY submitted an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, making appropriations to build a light house and fog signal at Little Traverse and a light house and fog signal at Stannard's Rock, Lake Superior.

Claims Allowed.

Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa) called up the House bill for the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officers of the Treasury, when verbal amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Coin.

On motion of Mr. BOGY the House bill for the issue of coin was made a special order for Monday at 2 o'clock.

The Franking Privilege.

Mr. PADDOCK called up the bill reported by him on the 29th of May to restore the franking privilege, and after a brief come up as unfinished business on Monday.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at noon to-day, and in the absence of the Speaker and Speaker *pro tempore*, elected Mr. Sayler temporary Speaker, and adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

REPRESENTATIVE SAYLER had made arrangements to leave Washington for St. Louis last Saturday night, but having been elected Speaker *pro tem*, he will take the Chair to-day.

A PETITION for the pardon of William O. Avery, convicted in St. Louis in connection with the whisky frauds, has been signed by prominent Senators and Representatives and many other persons.

REPRESENTATIVE RANDALL left Washington for St. Louis last night. Notwithstanding a large number of Democratic members have gone thither, it is thought there will be a quorum in each House during this week.

THE HOUSE SPEAKERSHIP.

Mr. Sayler Appointed Speaker Pro Tem During Mr. Cox's Absence.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—It was designed by some of the Democrats to elect Representative Holman Speaker *pro tem.* in place of Representative Cox, who is now on his way to St. Louis. The resolution read originally as follows:

Resolved, That Hon. Wm. S. Holman, a Representative from Indiana, be the Speaker *pro tem.* of this House during the present absence of the Speaker, and of the Speaker *pro tem.* hereafter elected by the House.

It has been ascertained that there was a movement among the Republicans to substitute the name of N. P. Banks for that of Holman, and Conger had been selected to move an amendment. The principle involved of the Speaker *pro tem.* during the remainder of this session, and especially during the coming week, will be to appoint committees of conference on appropriation bill. As Holman's name was used for a point were distasteful to the Republicans, as well as to many Democrats, it was hoped a sufficient number of Democrats could be secured to enable the Republicans to substitute Gen. Banks for Holman. For some reason, either because this move has come to the knowledge of Randall, or because Holman objected to being used merely to keep the place for Cox, besides giving up his place on the conference committee already appointed, as soon as the prayer of the Chaplain was concluded Randall moved that the House adjourn, although last night he refused to consent to adjournment from Monday, and had remained in town for some purpose more important than joining his delegation to St. Louis, as originally intended. Harris, of Virginia, opposed adjournment, and secured the yeas and nays, thus defeating it. As soon as a motion to adjourn was made Holman offered the above resolution, with the name of Sayler in place of his own, which had been erased. The latter portion of the resolution, limiting the election of a new Speaker *pro tem.* to the time of Cox's return, had been also erased, thus making the term of the new Speaker *pro tem.* extend to the absence of the Speaker. The resolution was adopted unanimously, Conger saying afterward Sayler was so satisfactory to the Republicans that he had no desire to move any amendment. Sayler was not in the hall, and after a few minutes the Chair was obtained and put a motion to adjourn, which was carried. Mr. Cox left last night, and the resolution as originally drawn proposed to secure the place for him on his return.

An Aquatic Phenomena.

DETROIT, June 24. The water in the canal at Sault Ste. Marie commenced rising about ten o'clock yesterday morning without any apparent cause, reaching a greater height than has been known for many years. Its variation was six feet and nine inches in one hour and twenty minutes. A large sheet of water overflowed the slope wall and rushed over into the new lock pit, threatening serious results. The superintendent closed the guard gates immediately preventing serious damage, and has kept them closed all day.

Marriage of Robert Dale Owen.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Robert Dale Owen was married at Lake George yesterday to Lettie Walton, daughter of the late Martin A. Kellogg, of Hartford. It was to her Mr. Owen dedicated his autobiography as "To a Dear Friend at whose home on Lake George these pages were written."

SECOND EDITION.

GOV. HAYES AT HOME.

Enthusiastic Reception at Fremont, Ohio.

His Speech to His Neighbors and Friends.

FREMONT, June 24.—The reception this evening tendered to Gov. Hayes by the citizens of Fremont, irrespective of party was the grandest affair that was ever witnessed in this city. The Governor arrived at 6:40 P. M., and was met at the depot by the Mayor and city officials, the Reception Committee, Light Guard Band and thousands of people, who escorted him to his residence. At 8 o'clock he was escorted to the Court House Park, were speeches were made by Mayor Dickinson, Governor Hayes and others, after which the procession formed and marched through the principal streets to his residence. Everybody spoke in glowing terms of the speech of Governor Hayes. The city was beautifully illuminated, especially the business houses and the residences along the line of march.

Gov. Hayes' Speech.

The following is the Governor's speech:

Mr. Mayor, fellow citizens, friends, neighbors and all—I need not attempt to express the emotion I feel at the reception which the people of Fremont and this county have given me here to-night. Under any circumstances an assemblage of this sort at my home to welcome me would touch me, would excite the warmest emotion of gratitude, but what gives to this its distinctive character is the fact that those that know me best, those that have known me very well in the past have not voted with me or for me, and they do not intend in the future to vote with me or for me. It is simply that coming to my home they rejoiced that Ohio, that Sandusky county, the principle which he has so fearlessly and ably carried into practice. The idea uppermost among the Germans is reform of abuses in the Government. They care little for any other question. the idea of reform is made subordinate in selecting candidates by the Democratic Convention, the Republican Germans will generally vote for Hayes, and the mass of Liberal will vote for the Republican ranks, and a majority of the German Democrats will not vote at all. The Tammany opposition to Tilden amounts to nothing in their estimation. On the contrary, it will strengthen him, not lessen in New York, but throughout the country. When it is fully understood, as it will be, that the opposition of Tammany amounts to thousands of German Republican voters in New York. The fight they make is against the very idea the Germans so warmly cherish.

Rejoice at the Result.

(Cheers.) I trust, my friends, that as I run along in this disultory way—for you will know that since I learned that I was to be here to-night the throng of letters and telegrams to answer has been overwhelming—I may put up with hastily framed sentences, very unfittingly representing the sentences appropriate for the occasion. Let me, if I may, as without too much egotism, recur to the history of my connection with Fremont. Forty-two years ago my uncle, Sardis Burchard, came to this place, and I rejoice, my friends, at the good taste and feeling which has placed his portrait here to-night. He having adopted me as his child, he brought me to Fremont. I recollect well the appearance of the then Lower Sandusky, consisting of a few wooden buildings scattered along the river, with very few paths on them, and though some of them grown, the old fort still having some of its earth works remaining, so that it could be easily traced. A pleasant village this was for a boy to enjoy himself in. There was the fishing on the river, shooting water fowls over the dam on the island and the lake, and perhaps no boy ever enjoyed his departure from home better than I did when I first came to Fremont. But, now see what Fremont is! How it has grown! It has not increased to a first class city, but it has become

A Pleasant Home

so pleasant, so thriving that I rejoice to think that whatever may be the result next fall, it will be pleasant to return when all is over. If defeated I shall return to you officer than if I become the White House, and if I go there I shall rejoice at the time when I shall be permitted to return to you, to be a neighbor with you again, and really we have no cause not to be satisfied with our home and the large measure of which will be for us here in the future. Larger cities always have some strife and rivalry from which we are free, and yet we are situated between two commercial centres east and west, between which is the great highway of the world, and we cannot but partake of their prosperity over the railroad passing through this place, or near it, to pass for all time between New York and San Francisco, of London and Pekin, every town along the route, partakes of the prosperity of this highway—Upper Sandusky on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and that wonderful and beautiful city, through which passes the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, far south of us, while along the lake shore passes the great northern division of the Lake Shore road, making the road at this place, as it were, the great artery of the world of travel, and we can abide with the prosperity that is to come in the future. Those of our friends who travel in Europe return sometimes dissatisfied because there is a roughness in this country not seen in England and the older countries of Europe. But then the greatest happiness, as all of us know, in preparing a garden or a home is to see the improvements growing up in our hands. This is

What We Enjoy.

and the change in Fremont from the time I first knew it till to-day gives me pleasure. There is another change which makes me feel sadder and gives rise to mournful reflections. When I came here in 1840 I learned the names of many citizens who knew me in my boyhood. There was, Mr. Mayor, your father, Rudolphus Dickinson, Thomas Hawkins, and among others that marvel of business energy, Geo. Grant, and so I might go on giving the names. But it is true of all that I remember seeing on that first visit, not one is with us to-night. All those who come with me, my mother, my sister, are gone. I have been touched scarcely by anything that has occurred since the nomination as much as by a letter from a friend at Newark, who wrote: "If Sardis Burchard could only have lived to know of your honor this is the order of Providence. Events follow up one another as wave follows wave upon the ocean. It is for each man to do what he can to make others happy. That is the prayer and that is

The Duty of Life.

Let us, my friends, in every position undertake to perform this. For me, I have no reliance except that which Abraham Lincoln had when he went from his friends at Springfield, when he said to his friends, "Pray for me now and then and I will pray for you." Gen. Washington to assume a responsibility greater than that which has devolved upon any one since the first President, and I beg you, my friends and neighbors, to pray that I may have that Divine assistance which will enable me to succeed and with which I cannot fail." [Cheers.] In that spirit I ask you to deal with me. [Cheers.] If it shall be the will of the people that this nomination shall be ratified, all will be well. If, on the other hand, it shall be the will of the people that another shall assume these great responsibilities, let us see to it that we who opposed him give him a fair trial, and also our prayers.

My friends, I thank you for the interest you have taken in this reception, and that you have laid aside partisan feeling. There has been too much bitterness on such occasions in this country. Let us see to it that abuse or vituperation of the candidate that shall be named at St. Louis do not proceed from our lips. Let us, on this centennial occasion, this second century of our existence, set an example of what a free and intelligent nation can do. There is assembled at Philadelphia an assemblage representing nearly all the nations of the world, with their art and manufactures. We have invited competition, and they have come to compete with us and with each other. We find that

America Stands Well

with the works of the world as there exhibited. We rejoice to know that Ohio stands well in that comparison. Let us in electing a chief magistrate of the nation, the officer that is to be the first of forty or forty-five millions—let us show all those who visit us how the American people can conduct themselves through a canvass of this sort as it shall be in the spirit in which we have met here to-night. If it should be that justness and fairness shall be in all the discussions, it will commend free institutions to the world in a way which there never been commended before. [Cheers.]

Well, friends, I am detaining you too long. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on."] I know that it is when a man talks off-hand, with that dread reporter behind him. Therefore I purpose to close what I have to say by expressing the feeling of gratitude felt by myself, wife and family for the kindness and regard shown by the people of Fremont.

A War Reminiscence.

About the middle of the war General Sherman lost a boy named after himself, aged about ten or thirteen years. He supposed that he belonged to the Thirteenth Infantry, and when they went out to drill and dress parade he dressed in the dress of a Sergeant and marched with them, but he sickened and died. Then the regiment gathered about him; for he was to them a comrade, dear as a child is loved by men who are torn away from the associations of home. General Sherman, the great soldier, was touched by it. He said it would be idle for him to try to express the gratitude which he felt, but he said they held the affections of himself and family, and if any of them should ever be in need, and if they would just mention that they belonged to the Thirteenth Infantry the time his boy died, they would divide with him to the last blanket and last morsel of food. It is in this spirit that I wish to express my feelings to the people of Fremont for the welcome given me to-night. I bid you, my friends, good night.

CINCINNATIANS RATIFY.

A Monster Meeting of Republicans —Speeches by Ex-Gov. Noyes and Ex-Secretary Bristow.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—The Republican ratification meeting at the Exposition to-night was attended by between 4,000 and 5,000 people. Ex-Governor Noyes presided. Speaking of Governor Hayes, he said: "He is in full sympathy with the spirit of reform which seems to have taken possession of the public mind, and under his administration thieves and rascals will not grow rich. He will labor for pacification and prosperity of the South, for the enforcement of the laws, and for the honest payment of the nation's debt."

Gov. Noyes was followed by ex-Secretary Bristow, who was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the audience rising to their feet and cheering several times. Mr. Bristow said: "The great outpouring of people to-night testifies to the fact that the Republican Convention did its work wisely. The platform is one upon which every patriotic citizen may securely stand. It commits the Republican party squarely to the resumption of specie payments. There must be no step backward, but steady progress toward resumption and a return to the money of the constitution. Every expedient for the revival of our prostrate industries may be believed short of which the resumption will prove inadequate and deceptive."

In speaking of civil service reform, Mr. Bristow said: "The convention has given us a simple and easy method of reforming our civil service, which is neither new nor untried. It is the practical application of the rule which works so well in private life, that every man should mind his own business and leave others to do likewise. Members of Congress, whom the constitution charges with legislative duties, should not dictate appointments to office as rewards for personal and political services. The platform pledges the party to speedy, thorough and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trust. The convention did not stop to consider, as some would have us do, whether such prosecutions would be hurtful to the party. It has given public notice that plunderers of public revenue and corrupt officials must meet, as they deserve, the vigor of our criminal statutes."

Mr. Bristow strongly endorsed the American system of protection as expressed in the platform, and said the State must not be brought into subjection to the Church, nor shall any branch of the Church be put under the care of the State to the exclusion of other sects.

In speaking of the ticket, he said: "No names better calculated to insure success could have been placed upon it. No language I can use is too strong to express my confidence in the patriotism, purity and trustworthiness of the men."

Letters and telegrams were read by the Chairman from Senator Morton, Gen. Harlan, Senator Sherman, Geo. W. Curtis and others, all endorsing the nominations and regretting their inability to be present.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Probable Murder of a Courier—Gold Quartz from Deadwood—An Ohioan Killed.

CHEYENNE, WY., June 25.—A courier, who left Goose creek last Monday, with orders to reach Fetterman on Wednesday night, has not yet reported. It is supposed he has fallen into the hands of Indians.

Gen. Carr's command reached Cheyenne river to-day.

Seven thousand pounds of gold quartz arrived here yesterday from Deadwood, belonging to W. G. Rothwell. It will be shipped to Omaha for crushing. Two valuable specimens of ore, weighing twenty-four pounds, valued at one thousand dollars, have been shipped by express. The last shipment of dust by the bank here to Denver amounted to one hundred and sixty-five ounces.

Albert Curtis, a son of Judge Curtis, of Ashland, Ohio, was shot and instantly killed yesterday on a ranche near Laramie City, by a man named Chandler. The shooting grew out of a difficulty about Curtis getting on hay land. Chandler is still at large.

MR. BLAINE'S HEALTH.

No Change for the Better—Change of Climate Necessary.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Mr. Blaine's condition is unchanged, or at least it has not changed for the better. He has been entirely confined to bisbed for the past four days, and exhibits symptoms of extreme physical prostration. He has a low form of fever, resulting from malaria, and his physicians do not apprehend any danger of its assuming a thyphoid form. A change from this climate is regarded as absolutely indispensible to his recovery, and arrangements are being made for his leaving for Maine on Tuesday by a route on which he can go directly home without change of cars.

Fatal Kerosene Explosion.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Mrs. Larry McCarty and four children were badly burned by a kersene lamp explosion at Ogdensburg, New Jersey, last evening. The mother and one daughter died to-day.

Interest on Louisina Bonds.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—The Auditor gives notice that the interest coupons of the consolidated State bonds due July 1st will be paid on and after date in this city and in New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ "THE OLD CENTURY OUT AND THE NEW CENTURY IN."

On the evening of July 3d, 1876, the citizens of Philadelphia will celebrate the close of the first century of

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PARADE,

Composed of Civic Societies, Trades, Political Clubs, &c., which will, after marching through the principal streets, will concentrate at midnight in INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, to hear the new Declaration of Independence at the opening of the second century of our National existence.

The President of the United States, Governors Hartranft, Hoffman, Tilden, Hayes, Parker and others, are expected to take part in the ceremonies.

Invitations have been extended to the Emperor of Brazil, the Crown Prince of Sweden, the Duke of Rochambeau, and the Representatives of Foreign Nations in Philadelphia, and positions have been assigned them in the procession.

Citizens residing on the route are requested to make arrangements for the celebration by illuminations, decorations and the display of ship-lights, colored Bengola lights and other fireworks.

All civic societies, trade organizations, political and other associations in Philadelphia and neighboring counties and States are invited to take part.

Address ISAAC A. SHEPPARD,
Chairman Committee on Industries.
SAMUEL C. PERKINS,
Chairman Committee on Civic Organizations.
THOS. J. BARGER,
Chairman Committee on Political Clubs,
904 Walnut street.

g79

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Office of City Superintendent, No. 81 Fourth avenue, June 23, 1876.

☞ THE EXAMINATION OF PUPILS for admission to the Central High School will commence on MONDAY, June 26, at 8:45 A. M., at the HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, corner of Bedford avenue and Fulton street.

C. A. KEHEW,
Secretary.

g77

☞ PENN AVENUE TRUST CO.—All parties having obligations maturing in the Penn Avenue Trust Company are hereby notified that the Bank will close on the 30th inst., and all notes not yet due have been placed in the Farmer's Deposit National Bank for payment.

All parties having not yet withdrawn their deposits or dividends will call for the same before the 30th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. WELSH, Jr.,
Acting Cashier.

g78

☞ NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measured) will be dealt with according to law. W. W. TYSON, Deputy Sealer of Weights and Measures, No. 41 Federal street, Box 243, Pittsburgh. Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC shall have more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS CO., No. 327 Penn avenue, June 14, 1876.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend upon the Capital Stock of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, payable on and after July 15th.

D. E. BOULTON, Jr., Secretary.

g90

A FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

A Prisoner Attacks a Sheriff and Endeavors to Escape, but is Lynched by a Crowd of Citizens.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., June 24.—At Robinson, Crawford county, Ill., last night at 8 o'clock, Dick Henderson, Sheriff, entered the jail to lock up the prisoners, when he was attacked by Osborne, a prisoner confined for murder, with a small billy made of wood by the latter. The Sheriff grasped the prisoner, and the two struggled to the outside of the jail, another prisoner, confined for horse stealing, escaping in the meantime. The Sheriff received very severe injuries from the murderer, but held to him till the screams of the wife of the Sheriff brought a crowd of citizens to his assistance. These citizens cut a cotton rope from an awning and hung the prisoner to a tree near till he was dead. He begged for a respite and for a priest, but they told him there was no time. The murderer was a very desperate man.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Chicago Swindlers Sentenced.

CHICAGO, June 24.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, Col. Jussen, in behalf of the defendants in the whisky cases, asked for a stay of sentence. Judge Blodgett, however, overruled the motion and pronounced the following sentences: Thomas C. Hesing, to pay a fine

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.—VOL. 89.—NO. 152. MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY—$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—During the present century about 200,000,000 copies of the Bible have been distributed.

—On the 31st of December, 1875, the total population of the German Empire amounted to 42,727,813 souls.

—Otis Rich, 67 years old, a prominent citizen of South Boston, committed suicide last evening by cutting his throat with a razor.

—President Grant, Mrs. Grant and Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Secretary Cameron, left Harrisburg for Washington last evening.

—Kangaroo skins are becoming an important article of trade in Australia, where they are said to yield the toughest and most pliable leather.

—At Memphis, on Saturday, John Lumbacher, a fisherman, living in old Gayoso house, fatally stabbed his wife in a drunken brawl. He was arrested.

—Hon. M. S. Quay, Secretary of State, is in very precarious health at his home in Beaver, and has been advised by his physician to relinquish all attention to business.

—A Kansas City tombstone is said to hold aloft the following touching tribute:

"With a yell and whoop,
He died of the croup."

—Please publish in the columns of your GAZETTE: Born, to the wife of Isaac Stevens, June 17, twin boys, Rutherford Hayes Stevens and Wm. Wheeler Stevens, after the nominees for President and Vice-President of the Republican party.

—Influenced by the spirit of '76, George G. Whittier, an old man of 70, rode into Biddeford, Me. the other day, attired in the regimentals which he used to wear to "general trainings" fifty years ago. Some rude boys threw stones at his horse, the old man was thrown off, and received injuries from which he died.

—The old favorite, Goldsmith Maid, retains the vigor of her youth, and at the ripe age of seventeen has equaled the greatest of her earlier trotting feats. A mile in 2:24 is about as much as any animal ought to be asked to do, but there is no telling what the horse of the future may not accomplish, if trotters go on in this way.

—Night before last a man out on Pond street plunged a red-hot wire into a kerosene lamp to show his wife the oil was unexplosive, and this morning a stern-browed woman, scarce pacified by a man wearing a dog-skin overcoat, a black eye and bruised nose, and a subdued expression over the rest of his countenance, was down at Parson's, buying $175 worth of new carpets.—*Hawk eye.*

—In 1860, American imports amounted to $338,768,504, and the exports to $378,189,256. In 1874, just after the panic, when business was literally at a standstill, the imports were more pronounced than at the present time, we imported $336,051,234, and exported $693,039,054, being a total increase of $453,544,774 in our trade between 1860 and 1874. Now, it is evident that the supposed business paralysis is livelier now than it was in 1874, and consequently we are better off now than we were then.

—Last week a "straw" fiend was going through a train on the Illinois Midland Railroad, with a bunch and sack hook, selling the vote for President, when the car he was in jumped the track, and he was thrown into the wood-box, and an axe, five lamps and a stove load of coal on top of him, and when they took him out there wasn't a whole bone in his body, and he never will know how the vote on that train stood. Let, not this terrible warning be thrown away.

—A variation in summer bonnets has appeared in the Gainsborough hat, which in its huge crown and wide brim revives the memories of two or three years ago. It is exceedingly becoming and piquant. An equally picturesque and stylish fashion is the new coaching hat: the left side is turned up against the high pointed crown, and the right has the broad brim, faced with silk or velvet, is set back on the head, the back and right side fitting closely; two long plumes droop gracefully back over the crown.

—At the opening of Forest Park, St. Louis, on Saturday, a colossal statue of Edward Bates, a distinguished citizen of Missouri, and a of member Lincoln's Cabinet was unveiled, with appropriate ceremony, amid the acclamations of the assembled multitude. Addresses were delivered by Andrew McKinley, President of the Park Board, Montgomery Blair, ex-Senator Doolittle, Gov. Hardin, of Missouri, Lieut. Gov. Dornheimer, of New York, Mayor Overstolz, and other prominent citizens of St. Louis. This park contains nearly 1,400 acres of undulatory field and wooland and was purchased at a cost of about $600,000. When finished it will be one of the finest pleasure grounds in the country.

—Among the other institutions of San Francisco is a professional matrimonial bureau. It is no common affair, where you pay your money and take your chance, to hook a gold fish or a minnow in the matrimonial stream. This is another kind of a stupid mill altogether. The male and female applicants for a dash at the door of the temple of Hymen join the bureau for a stated sum, and in addition pay five dollars per month until the period has expired during which two souls were to be made one. If the knot is not tied at that time the money is returned. None but persons of extra good character are received, and the introductions take place in the Sir Charles Grandison style, with bows and all the accompanying incidents of ultra propriety and stiff decorum.

—The young Sultan of Turkey is thirty-six years old. He resembles his father, but lacks the latter's gentleness. He is courageous, bold, and determined, but pale of face; he has a clear but restless eye, and his countenance is more European than Asiatic. It is known that he is the child of a Circassian woman. His voice is clear and shrill, and he speaks French with considerable fluency. He is a splendid rider, but his health is already affected, and he is now usually apathetic, except in moments of great excitement. In 1855, when Abdul Aziz endeavored to introduce the law of direct succession, he would have been made away with, but for the prophecies of the Sultan's Astrologer, who was even then deep in the councils of the "young Turkish" party.

—John G. Cooper, an old actor, who has undertaken to spend the greater part of the summer in training Anna Dickinson for the stage, thus writes in comparing her with other actresses: "As for the score of others, such as Miss Amy Sedgwick, Miss Neilson, Miss Wallis and Mrs. Rousby, with whom I have repeatedly played, there is no comparison to be made between them and Miss Dickinson. The latter has intellect and education—advantages which no one could possibly give the former much credit for possessing. I hope and trust the time has gone by for dolls. Let us have estimable ladies on the stage who have brains. I have doubtfully read much of the criticism which Miss Dickinson's new departure has precipitated upon the community, and in not cases have been both surprised and grieved at the nasty, unfairness and carping spirit which have characterized the notices."

—Persons who have not sufficient means to live on—and there are a great many of these just now—cannot afford to die either, under the existing fashion of funeral pageants. Who knows but that more than one poor fellow is prevented, in these hard times, from taking himself off, by solicitude as to the question of burial? Sooner than be laid away in plain, economical fashion, would he not rather buffet the waves of fortune a little longer, expectant of a coming calm and a cheery sea? Whether so or not, it is plain that funerals with us, especially in the Metropolis, have got to be luxuries. Many of us seem to care more for the way in which we go to the grave than for the way we go through life. We can rub along in the world anyhow, but when we come to quit it, we must be attended with a definite pomp—such as befits an American citizen in impecunious circumstances.

—Annie T. Howells suggests that if we have no national flower this Centennial year would be an appropriate one in which to plant it. And what shall it be? It should be one which, at the mention of our name, would bloom as quickly in thought as does the lily at the mention of France, or the rose when old England is spoken of. Its origin must be broad, with its many climates, we cannot have a flower common to all parts. But there is one fair blossom twined in the affections of almost every American, and its fragrance, so delicately subtile, comes with the memory of it. It was the first gentle welcome the Pilgrims received from an unknown climate, and—

"Oft be praised!" the Pilgrims said,
When first the blossoms peer
Above the brown leaves, dry and dead,
"Behold our Mayflower here!"

Then if we have no national flower, why cannot we all unite in so christening our loved Mayflower, or trailing arbutus.

—The assassin who slew Hussein Avni Pasha in the Council of Turkish Ministers may have been mad, but there was a dreadful method in his madness, far more, indeed, than in that of his American exemplar, John Wilkes Booth. He struck a powerful blow for the Russians, whether he meant to do so or not; and the cable reports the Turkish capital heaving with doubt, distress and indignation. Sultan Murad has girded on the sword of Osman in the Mosque of Eyoub, but he doubtless had no expectation when he did so of ever being obliged to draw it for the last battles of the Turkish power in Europe. Yet what with the positive loss of two able supporters, and what with the general distrust excited by the deep damnation of their taking-off, he will have hard work to keep his throne, and England hard work to keep the peace of Europe.

FIRST EDITION.

DEMOCRATIC GATHERING.

Lively Wire-pulling at St. Louis.

The Chances of the Most Prominent Candidates.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Part of the Nevada delegation arrived last night. The delegation is unpledged, but the members of it favor Tilden in preference to any one else. Hancock and Hendricks, they say, have many admirers in and west of the mountains, but there seems to be a general preference for Tilden, he being regarded as the representative of reform, and as the most likely to carry the Democratic party to victory. The delegates from the Pacific slope seem anxious to have the Chinese immigration question discussed, and there will no doubt be an effort made to incorporate into the platform of the Convention a plank on this subject. Individual members desire an acknowledgment that the people of the Pacific States are right in their opposition to Mongolian immigration.

Ohio for Allen.

A small part of the Ohio delegation also arrived. The delegation is instructed for Allen, but the members here say they would accept Thurman, perhaps Hendricks, although they do not consider him a strong candidate, and could hardly carry Ohio, or any other thoroughly sound man; and sterling Democrat. There seems to be a very strong objection to Tilden among the delegates, yet, under certain circumstances, they would, no doubt vote for him.

Hancock is considered a weak candidate, and hardly to be thought of, and some of them fear the nomination of Hendricks would be the precursor of a Democratic Waterloo.

The Maine, New Jersey and Georgia delegations arrived this morning. There have also arrived some seventy gentlemen from Arkansas, who will hold a meeting or sit in convention here, and elect delegates to the National Convention.

Prominent delegates of Michigan say the delegation has had no conference yet. They are without instructions, and will vote as in the best interests of the party seem to indicate. It is claimed, however, that eighteen of the twenty-two delegates are for Tilden and it is probable the State will vote as a unit for that gentleman.

Indiana's Favorite.

Most of the Indiana delegation have arrived, and they assert that they are for Hendricks first, last and all the time; furthermore, that they will listen to no compromise, nor will they agree to any arrangement looking to giving Hendricks the second place on the ticket with Tilden. Neither they would add Hendricks being placed second to any other man than Tilden is not known, and the subject does not seem to have been discussed. In reply to the question whether Indiana Democrats would support Tilden if nominated, it was stated that the leading Democrats would, but there was much apprehension that the country press would not, and if there should be anything like a bolt the effect would be very disastrous on the election in that State.

Tilden's Chances.

It is asserted that Pennsylvania will give Tilden but two votes, that three-fifths of the delegates are for Hancock, and that these in the event it appears Hancock cannot be nominated will go to Hendricks.

It is now claimed that Illinois, which heretofore has been reported twenty-three for Tilden, will give twenty-seven votes for Hendricks, eleven for Tilden, four for Davis, and the Hancock men claim the Davis vote will go to them ultimately. A prominent member of this delegation states he intends to make a speech in the Convention, and bring charges against Tilden of a very damaging character. He says Tilden does not deserve the respect of the nation, and is anything but a reformer.

John Morrissey arrived to-day, and has been a center of attraction. He is very pronounced in his advocacy of Tilden as the best, strongest and most available man for the time. There have been several quite heated disputes between the Tammany and anti-Tammany men, some of them of rather an exciting character. The Tammanyites are hot for the defeat of Tilden at all hazards, and assert that he cannot carry New York, and that his nomination will defeat the party. Morrissey and his friends on the other hand contend that Tilden's reform record will enable him to sweep New York by a larger majority than ever, as well as New Jersey and Connecticut, where they say the battle ground of Democracy lies. With these three States they think the Democrats can concede doubtful Western States to the Republicans, and still win the victory.

The advance guard of the New Jersey delegation came to-day. The delegation is uninstructed, and will vote as a unit for ex Governor Parker. They claim to have encouragement that in the event of Tilden's defeat, Parker will be the successful man.

The body of sixty Arkansas men, who were appointed by the State Convention recently held at Little Rock, to select from their number delegates to the National Convention, will assemble here Monday and carry out the instructions of the State Convention. This body consists of twelve representatives from each Congressional district, and twelve from the State at large, and when assembled will present a novel feature of an Arkansas Convention held in Missouri. This body is said to be largely composed of Tilden men, and they will probably elect a delegate favorable to that gentleman.

Mayor Wickham, of New York, arrived to-day, and expresses himself strongly in favor of Tilden as a true representative of reform, economy and honesty in the Government, and the one most likely to lead the party to victory. Various opinions prevail in the Ohio delegation as to the second choice, but all are agreed on Allen for first, and will stand by him so long as he has any chance of success. They believe he can carry the State against Hayes. Thurman has strong friends for second choice, who may, as the matter now stands, number about thirty, but the probabilities are that when the delegation leaves Allen the preference will be forced for Hancock, for whom there is a growing feeling. Opinions differ as to Thurman being able to carry New York, but all are sanguine that Allen can carry that State and Indiana, and boast of his strength in the South. The Germans cast nothing for Tilden's name, only the idea which he represents, the principle which he has so fearlessly and ably carried into practice. The idea uppermost among the Germans is reform of abuses in the Government. They care little for any other questions. If the idea of reform is made subordinate in selecting candidates by the Democratic Convention, the Republican Germans will generally vote for Hayes, and the mass of Liberals will drop back into the Republican ranks, and a majority of the German Democrats will not vote at all. The Tammany opposition to Tilden amounts to nothing in their estimation. On the contrary, it will strengthen him, not only in New York, but throughout the country. When it is fully understood, as it will be, the opposition of Tammany amounts to thousands of German Republican voters in New York. The fight they make is against the very idea the Germans so warmly cherish.

The Kansas City *Times* was published here to-day in connection with a morning journal and will probably continue it during the session of the Convention. It strongly opposes Tilden and advocates a greenback policy.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1876.

SENATE.

Army Appropriation.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the House bill making an appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and gave notice that he would call it up on Monday at the close of the morning hour.

District of Columbia.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to regulate the assessment and collection of taxes for the support of the Government of the District of Columbia, but after a long discussion the whole subject was recommitted.

Sundry Civil Appropriations.

Mr. FERRY submitted an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, making appropriations to build a light house and fog signal at Little Traverse and a light house and fog signal at Stannard's Rock, Lake Superior.

Claims Allowed.

Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa) called up the House bill for the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officers of the Treasury, when verbal amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Coin.

On motion of Mr. BOOT the House bill for the issue of coin was made a special order for Monday at 2 o'clock.

The Franking Privilege.

Mr. PADDOCK called up the bill reported by him on the 7th inst. to restore the franking privilege, so as to have it come up as unfinished business on Monday.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at noon to-day, and in the absence of the Speaker and Speaker *pro tempore*, elected Mr. Sayler temporary Speaker, and adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

REPRESENTATIVE SAYLER had made arrangements to leave Washington for St. Louis last Saturday night, but having been elected Speaker *pro tem.*, he will take the Chair to-day.

A PETITION for the pardon of William O. Avery, convicted in St. Louis in connection with the whisky frauds, has been signed by prominent Senators and Representatives and many others.

REPRESENTATIVE RANDALL left Washington for St. Louis last night. Notwithstanding a large number of Democratic members have gone thither, it is thought there will be a quorum in each House during this week.

THE HOUSE SPEAKERSHIP.

Mr. Sayler Appointed Speaker Pro Tem During Mr. Cox's Absence.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—It was designed by some of the Democrats to elect Representative Holman Speaker *pro tem.* in place of Representative Cox, who is now on his way to St. Louis. The resolution read originally as follows:

Resolved, That Hon. Wm. S. Holman, a Representative from Indiana, be the Speaker *pro tem.* of this House during the present absence of the Speaker, and of the Speaker *pro tem.* heretofore elected by the House.

It has been ascertained that there was a movement among the Republicans to substitute the name of N. P. Banks for that of Holman, and Conger had been selected to move an amendment. The principal duty of the Speaker *pro tem.* during the remainder of this session, and especially during the coming week, will be to appoint committees of conference on appropriation bill. As Holman's known views on that point were distasteful to the Republicans, as well as to many Democrats, it was hoped a sufficient number of Democrats could be secured to enable the Republicans to substitute Gen. Banks for Holman. For some reason, either because this move has come to the knowledge of Randall, or because Holman objected to being used merely to keep the place for Cox, besides giving up his place on the conference committee already appointed, he soon made the request of the Chaplain was concluded Randall moved that the House adjourn, although last night he refused to consent to adjournment till Monday, and had remained in town for some purpose more important than attending his delegation to St. Louis, as originally intended. Harris, of Virginia, opposed adjournment, and secured the yeas and nays, thus defeating it. As soon as a motion to adjourn was made Holman offered the above resolution, with the name of Sayler in place of his own, which had been erased. The latter portion of the resolution, limiting the election of a new Speaker *pro tem.* to the time of Cox's return, had been also erased, thus making the term of the new Speaker *pro tem.* extend to the absence of the Speaker. The resolution was adopted unanimously. Conger saying afterward Sayler was so satisfactory to the Republicans that he had no desire to move any amendment. Sayler was not in the hall, and after a few moments the Clerk entertained and put a motion to adjourn, which was carried. Mr. Cox left last night, and the resolution as originally drawn proposed to secure the place for him on his return.

An Aquatic Phenomena.

DETROIT, June 24. The water in the canal at Sault Ste. Marie commenced rising about ten o'clock *yesterday* morning without any apparent cause, reaching a greater height than has been known for many years. Its variation was full two feet and nine inches in one hour and twenty minutes. A large sheet of water overflowed the slope wall and rushed over into the new lock pit, threatening serious results. The superintendent closed the guard gates immediately preventing serious damage, and has kept them closed all day.

Marriage of Robert Dale Owen.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Robert Dale Owen was married at Lake George yesterday to Lettie Walton, daughter of the late Martin A. Kellogg, of Hartford. It was to her Mr. Owen dedicated his autobiography as "To a Dear Friend at whose home on Lake George part of these pages were written."

SECOND EDITION

GOV. HAYES AT HOME.

Enthusiastic Reception at Fremont, Ohio.

His Speech to His Neighbors and Friends.

FREMONT, June 24.—The reception this evening tendered to Gov. Hayes by the citizens of Fremont, irrespective of party was the grandest affair that was ever witnessed in this city. The Governor arrived at 6:40 P. M., and was met at the depot by the Mayor and city officials, the Reception Committee, Light Guard Band and thousands of people, who escorted him to his residence. At 8 o'clock he was escorted to the Court House Park, were speeches were made by Mayor Dickinson, Governor Hayes and others, after which the procession formed and marched through the principal streets to his residence. Everybody spoke in glowing terms of the speech of Governor Hayes. The city was beautifully illuminated, especially the business houses and the residences along the line of march.

Gov. Hayes' Speech.

The following is the Governor's speech:

Mr. Mayor, fellow citizens, friends, neighbors and all—I need not attempt to express the emotion I feel at the reception which the people of Fremont and this county have given me here to-night. Under any circumstances an assemblage of this sort at my home to welcome me would touch me, would excite the warmest emotion of gratitude, but what gives to this its distinctive character is the fact that those that are prominent in welcoming me home I know very well in the past have not voted with me or for me, and they do not intend in the future to vote with me or for me. It is from this circumstance I feel my heart rejoiced that Ohio, that Sandusky county, that the town of Fremont, has received at that Convention that honor, and I thank you, Democrats, fellow-citizens, and Independent Republicans, for this spontaneous and warm and enthusiastic reception. (Cheers.) I trust that in the course of events the time will never come that you will have cause to regret what you do to-night. It is a very great responsibility that has been given to me to be a representative of twenty million of people, a responsibility which I know very well that I am not equal to perform. I understand very well that it was not by reason of ability or talents that I was chosen. There were accidents and contingencies that caused this result. But the White House rejoice me is here, where I have been born, in my childhood, there are those that come and

Rejoice at the Result.

(Cheers.) I trust, my friends, that as I run along this line you will not think you will know that since I learned that I was to be here to-night the throng of letters and visits and telegrams to answer have given me no time to prepare for a reception like this—you must put up with brief and hasty sentences, very unfittingly representing the sentences appropriate for the occasion. Let me, if I may do it without too much egotism, recall the history of my connection with Fremont. Forty-two years ago my uncle, Sardis Burchard, came to this place, and I rejoice, my friends, at the good taste and feeling which has placed his portrait here to-night. He having adopted me as his child, he brought me to Fremont. I recollect well the appearance of the then Lower Sandusky, consisting of a few wooden buildings scattered along the river, with very little paint on them, and these not one of them grown, the old fort still having some of its earth works remaining, so that it could be easily traced. A pleasant village this was for a boy to enjoy himself in. There was the fishing on the river, shooting water fowls over the dam on the island and the lake, and perhaps my boyhood ever enjoyed life departing from home better than I did when I first came to Fremont. But, now see what Fremont is! How it has grown! It has not increased to a first class city, but it has become

A Pleasant Home

so pleasant, so thriving that I rejoice to think that after my day in the Senate next fall, it will be pleasant to return when all is over. If defeated I shall return to you oftener than if I go to the White House, and if I go there I shall rejoice at the time when I shall be permitted to return to you, to be a neighbor with you again, and really we have no cause not to be satisfied with our home and the large interests which will be for us here in the future. Larger cities always have some strife and rivalry from which we are free, and yet we are situated between two commercial centers, east and west, between which is the great highway of nations, and we cannot but partake of their prosperity over the railroad passing through this place, or near it, to pass for all time to come. Now, the trade between New York and San Francisco, of London and Pekin, every town along the route, partakes of the prosperity of this highway—Upper Sandusky, Tiffin, Fostoria, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and Tiffin, that thriving and beautiful city, through which passes the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, far south of us, which also partakes of the prosperity of the great northern division of the Lake Shore road, making the road at this place, as it were, the great artery of the world's travel, and we can abide with the prosperity that is to come in the future. Those of our friends who travel in Europe return sometimes dissatisfied because there is a roughness in this country as there is in England and the older countries of Europe, but then the greatest happiness, as all of us know, in preparing a garden or a home is to see the improvements growing up in our hands. This is

What We Enjoy,

and the change in Fremont from the time I first knew it till to-day gives me pleasure. There is another change which makes me feel sadder and gives rise to mournful reflections. It came to pass in 1846 I learned the names of many citizens who knew me in my boyhood. There was, Mr. Mayor, your father, Rudolphus Dickinson, Thomas Hawkins, and among others that I remember, Gen. Torrence, Gen. Crane, and so I might go on giving name after name. But it is true of all that I remember seeing on that first visit, not one is with us to-night. All those who come with me, my mother, my sister, are gone. I have been touched scarcely by anything that has occurred since the nomination as much as by a letter from a friend at Norwalk, who wrote: "If Sardis Burchard could only know!" It seemed to me that this is the order of Providence. Events follow up one another as wave follows wave upon the ocean. It is for each man to do what he can to make others happy. That is the prayer and that is the

The Duty of Life.

Let us, my friends, in every position undertake to perform this. For me, I have no reliance except that which Abraham Lincoln had when he went from his friends at Springfield, when he said to his friends: "I go to Washington to assume a responsibility greater than that which has devolved upon any one since the first President, and I beg you, my friends and neighbors, to pray that I may have that Divine assistance without which I cannot succeed and with which I cannot fail." [Cheers.] In this spirit I ask you to deal with me. [Cheers.] If it shall be the will of the people that this nomination shall be ratified, all will be well. If, on the other hand, it shall be the will of the people that another shall assume these responsibilities, I pray that to it that we who opposed him give him a fair trial, and also our prayers.

My friends, I thank you for the interest you have taken in this reception, and that you have laid aside partisan feeling. There has been too much bitterness on such occasions in this country. Let us see to it that abuse or vituperation of the candidate that shall be named at St. Louis do not proceed from our lips. Let us, on this centennial occasion, this second century of our existence, set an example of what a free and intelligent nation can do. There is assembled at Philadelphia an assemblage representing nearly all the nations of the world, with their art and manufactures. We have invited competition, and they have come to compete with us and with each other. We find that

American Stands Well

with the works of the world as there exhibited. We rejoice to know that Ohio stands well in that comparison. Let us show, in electing a chief magistrate of the nation, the officer that is to be the first of forty or forty-five millions—let us show all those who visit us how the American people can conduct themselves through a canvass of this sort as it shall be in the spirit in which we have met here to-night. If it should be that justness and fairness shall be in all the discussions, it will commend free institutions to the world in a way which they have never been commended before. [Cheers.]

Well, friends, I am detaining you too long. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on."] I know what it is when a man talks off-hand, with that dread reporter behind him. Therefore I purpose to close what I have to say by expressing the feeling of gratitude felt by myself, wife and family for the kindness and regard shown by the people of Fremont.

A War Reminiscence.

About the middle of the war General Sherman lost a boy named after himself, aged about ten or thirteen years. He supposed that he belonged to the Thirteenth Infantry, and when they went out to drill and dress parade he dressed in the dress of a Sergeant and marched with them, but he sickened and died. Then the regiment gathered about him; for he was to them a comrade, dear as a child is loved by men who are torn away from the associations of home. General Sherman, the great soldier, was touched by it. He said it would be idle for him to try to express the gratitude which he felt, but he said they held the affections of himself and family, and if any of them should ever be in need, and if they would just mention that they belonged to the Thirteenth Infantry the time his boy died, they would divide with him to the last blanket and last morsel of food. It is in this spirit that I wish to express my feelings to the people of Fremont for the welcome given me to-night. I bid you, my friends, good night.

CINCINNATIANS RATIFY.

A Monster Meeting of Republicans —Speeches by Ex-Gov. Noyes and Ex-Secretary Bristow.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—The Republican ratification meeting at the Exposition to-night was attended by between 4,000 and 5,000 people. Ex-Governor Noyes presided. Speaking of Governor Hayes, he said: "He is in full sympathy with the spirit of reform which seems to have taken possession of the public mind, and under his administration thieves and rascals will not grow rich. He will labor for pacification and prosperity of the South, for the enforcement of the laws, and for the honest payment of the nation's debt."

Gov. Noyes was followed by ex-Secretary Bristow, who was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the audience rising to their feet and cheering several times. Mr. Bristow said: "The great outpouring of people to-night testifies to the fact that the Republican Convention did its work wisely. The platform is one upon which every patriotic citizen may securely stand. It commits the Republican party squarely to the resumption of specie payments. There must be no step backward, but steady progress toward resumption and a return to the money of the constitution. Every expedient for the revival of our prostrate industries which falls short of its plain resumption will prove inadequate and deceptive."

In speaking of civil service reform, Mr. Bristow said: "The convention has given us a simple and easy method of reforming our civil service, which is neither money nor less than the practical application of the rule which works so well in private life, that every man should mind his own business and have others to do likewise. Members of Congress, how the constitution charges with legislative duties, should not dictate appointments to office as rewards for personal and political services. The platform pledges the party to speedy, thorough and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trust. The convention did not stop to consider, as some would have us do, whether such prosecutions would be hurtful to the party. It has given public notice that plunderers of public revenue and corrupt officials must meet, as they deserve, the vigor of our criminal statutes."

Mr. Bristow strongly endorsed the non-sectarian sentiment as expressed in the platform, and said the State must not be brought into subjection to the Church, nor shall any branch of the Church be put under the care of the State to the exclusion of other sects.

In speaking of the ticket, he said: "No names better calculated to insure success could have been placed upon it. No language I can use is too strong to express my confidence in the patriotism, purity and trustworthiness of the men."

Letters and telegrams were read by the Chairman from Senator Morton, Gen. Harlan, Senator Sherman, Geo. W. Curtiss and others, all endorsing the nominations and regretting their inability to be present.

☞For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

WHITE RIVER

FLOUR & GROCERIES

TEAS & ROAST COFFEES,

174 T. C. JENKINS. 172

WOOD ST. NEAR LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

FLOUR! GROCERIES

The House that Sells the Great

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR

FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

T. C. Jenkins,

172 & 174 WOOD ST.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Probable Murder of a Courier—Gold Quartz from Deadwood—An Ohioan Killed.

CHEYENNE, WY., June 25.—A courier, who left Goose creek last Monday, with orders to reach Fetterman on Wednesday night, has not yet reported. It is supposed he has fallen into the hands of Indians.

Gen. Carr's command reached Cheyenne river to-day.

Seven thousand pounds of gold quartz arrived here yesterday from Deadwood, belonging to W. C. Benbest. It will be shipped to Omaha for crushing. Two valuable specimens of ore, weighing eighty-five pounds, valued at one thousand dollars, have been shipped by express. The last shipment of dust by the bank here to Denver amounted to one hundred and sixty-five ounces.

Albert Curtis, a son of Judge Curtis, of Ashland, Ohio, was shot and instantly killed yesterday on a ranche near Laramie City, by Frank Chandler, a cowboy. The shooting grew out of a difficulty about Curtis getting on hay land. Chandler is still at large.

MR. BLAINE'S HEALTH.

No Change for the Better—Change of Climate Necessary.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Mr. Blaine's condition is unchanged, or at least it has not changed for the better. He has been entirely confined to bisbed for the past four days, and exhibits symptoms of extreme physical prostration. He has a low form of fever, resulting from malaria, and his physicians have some apprehensions of typhoid symptoms supervening. A change from this climate is regarded as absolutely indispensible to his recovery, and arrangements are being made for his leaving for Maine on Tuesday by a route on which he can go directly home without change of cars.

Fatal Kerosene Explosion.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Mrs. Larry McCarty and four children were badly burned by a kerosene lamp explosion at Ogdensburg, New Jersey, last evening. The mother and one daughter died to-day.

Interest on Louisiana Bonds.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—The Auditor gives notice that the interest coupons of the consolidated State bonds due July 1st, will be paid on and after date in this city and in New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞"THE OLD CENTURY OUT AND THE NEW CENTURY IN."

On the evening of July 3d, 1876, the citizens of Philadelphia will celebrate the close of the first century of

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

BY A

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PARADE,

Composed of Civic Societies, Trades, Political Clubs, &c., which, after marching through the principal streets, will concentrate at midnight in INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, to hear the new Bell ring in the opening of the second century of our National existence.

The President of the United States, Governors Hartranft, Tilden, Hayes, Parker and others, are expected to take part in the ceremonies.

Invitations have been extended to the Emperor of Russia, Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Margrave of Rochambeau, and the Representatives of Foreign Nations in Philadelphia, and positions have been assigned them in the procession.

Citizens residing on the route are requested to make arrangements for the celebration by illuminations, decorations and the display of ship-lights, colored Bengola lights and other fireworks.

All civic societies, trade organizations, political and other clubs in Philadelphia and neighboring counties and States are invited to take part.

Address ISAAC A. SHEPARD,
Chairman Committee on Industries,
SAMUEL C. PERKINS,
Chairman Committee on Civic Organizations,
THOS. J. BARGER,
Chairman Committee on Political Clubs,
g76 904 Walnut street.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Office of the Secretary.
No. 81 Fourth avenue, June 23, 1876.

☞THE EXAMINATION OF PUPILS

for admission to the Central High School will commence on MONDAY, June 26, at 8:45 A. M., at the HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, corner of Bedford avenue and Fulton street.

C. A. KEHEW,
Secretary.
g77

☞PENN AVENUE TRUST CO.—

All parties having obligations maturing in the Penn Avenue Trust Company are hereby notified that the Bank will close on the 30th inst., and all notes not yet due have been placed in the Farmer's Deposit National Bank for payment.

All parties having not yet withdrawn their deposits or dividends will call for the same before the 30th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. WELSH, Jr.,
Acting Cashier.
g78

☞NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law. W. W. TYSON, County Sealer of Weights and Measures. No. 61 Federal street, Box 243, Pittsburgh.
Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.,
No. 327 Penn avenue,
June 24, 1876.

☞THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend upon the Capital Stock of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, payable on and after July 15th.

g69 D. E. BOULTON, JR., Secretary.

A FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

A Prisoner Attacks a Sheriff and Endeavors to Escape, but is Lynched by a Crowd of Citizens.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., June 24.—At Robinson, Crawford county, Ill., last night at 8 o'clock, Dick Henderson, Sheriff, entered the jail to lock up the prisoners, when he was attacked by Osborne, a prisoner confined for murder, with a small billy made of wood by the latter. The Sheriff grasped the prisoner, and the two struggled to the outside of the jail, another prisoner, confined for horse stealing, escaping in the meantime. The Sheriff received very severe injuries from the murderer, but held to him till the screams of the wife of the Sheriff brought a crowd of citizens to his assistance. These citizens cut a cotton rope from an awning and hung the prisoner to a tree near till he was dead. He begged for a respite and for a priest, but they told him there was no time. The murderer was a very desperate man.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Chicago Swindlers Sentenced.

CHICAGO, June 24.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, Col. Jussen, in behalf of the defendants in the whisky cases, asked for a day of sentence. Judge Blodgett, however, overruled the motion and pronounced the following sentences: A. C. Hesing, to pay a fine of five thousand dollars and to be imprisoned in the county jail for a term of two years; O. B. Dickinson and Jonathan Abbs, distillers, a fine of one thousand dollars and six months in the county jail; H. B. Miller, ex-County Treasurer, a fine of three thousand dollars and six months in the county jail; F. Reed, a fine of one thousand dollars and one day in the county jail. H. J. Pahlman and David Rush, a fine of one thousand dollars and three months in the county jail; Wm. H. Cooper, a fine of two hundred dollars and three months in the county jail; R. P. Hutchins and David Cochrane, a fine of one thousand dollars and three months in the county jail; Geo. T. Bunaughs, a fine of three thousand dollars and one year in the county jail. Ex-Mayor Heath, who was called, but did not put in an appearance. He is supposed to have gone to Canada.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Arrived—The steamships Holland and Anglia, from London, and Donau, from Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, June 24.—The steamers Nevada and Australia, from New York, have arrived safely.

FASTNET POINT, June 25.—Arrived—The Manitoban, from London.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Arrived—The Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Arrived—The steamers Wyoming, from Liverpool, City of Berlin, from Liverpool, and Wm. A. Schalten, from Rotterdam.

LONDON, June 25.—Arrived out—The Illinois, from Philadelphia, and Pomerania, from New York.

Sailed for Europe.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Gen. Pierrepont, the new minister to England, sailed for his post to-day. Mr. Jewett, receiver of the Erie Railway, is also among the passengers for Europe.

Conference of Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Postmaster General Jewell has invited the Postmasters of large cities to a conference here upon a new law reducing appropriations.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOICE

NEW DRESS GOODS.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.

Have opened some handsome designs in

NEW DRESS GOODS!

PLAID GRENADINES,
BROCADE GRENADINES,
BLACK and WHITE STRIPE SILKS,
COLORED CHECK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED CASHMERES,
BLACK CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
PLAID and STRIPE DRESS GOODS,
BROCADE CASHMERES.

ONE LOT OF

COLORED DRESS SILKS

At $1.25, extraordinary good value for he price, sold usually at $1.50. BLACK SILKS from 75c to $4.00.

We desire to call attention to one lot of Black Silks in Soft Cashemire Finish at $2.00, warranted to wear, and give good satisfaction, and an extraordinary bargain.

Samples sent on application.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market Street and 4th Avenue.

THE GREAT COAST RANGE FLOUR Pat'd. CALIFORNIA! No Risk! EVERY PACKAGE Guaranteed!!

PEABODY, HUGUS & Co.,

329 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STATEMENT OF THE Receipts and Expenditures OF THE Second Ward School Board,

For the Year Ending June 1, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

Rate 2 mills building tax	
Amount of Duplicate for 1875	$

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.
DAILY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$8 00
By Mail, for six months	4 00
By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of Five	1 50
Clubs of Ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address post-office, county and State also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to have the paper sent to them Daily or Weekly—will upon application be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¼.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112¼.

THE expression among the delegates on the ground at St. Louis is that HANCOCK is a weak candidate, and, if nominated, would bring a Waterloo defeat.

THE *Post* enthusiastically suggests that the South wants a man nominated at St. Louis whose record during the war was unquestioned. JEFF DAVIS will fill that bill.

THE Emperor of Brazil begins operations in the way of visiting and sight-seeing as early as seven o'clock in the morning, and devotes his evenings to receptions. A hard worker, he.

THE Whisky Ring people in Chicago received their sentences on Saturday. HESING was directed to pay a fine of $5,000 and be imprisoned in the county jail two years. Others received fines in lesser amounts, and imprisonment in ranging terms.

THE ratification meeting advertised to be held on to-morrow evening has been postponed till Saturday evening. By that time the Democrats will have made their selection, and the two tickets can be compared. Now let there be a good old fashioned turn-out.

THE Democrats in the House, at Washington, repealed the registration law, as a part of the appropriation bill. The attempt was made to so do it as to escape the record, but the Republicans forced the yeas and nays, and so brought them to book. They were very sour over this,—as it illustrated the kind of reform they are seeking.

THE Maine Republicans stand up to BLAINE in the pluckiest manner. They accept HAYES as next to BLAINE their choice for the Presidency, and WHEELER as their first choice on the Vice Presidential ticket. They remind Massachusetts that they will stand by BLAINE, and regard her as responsible for his defeat at Cincinnati.

IF our Republican friends want to start the campaign right they should use every effort to get Col. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, to make the speech of the evening. It was the Colonel that presented Mr. BLAINE'S name at Cincinnati, and he would be the very man to set things right here where Mr. BLAINE has so many warm friends. We would suggest that special efforts be made to have him here.

WE suggest that the Republicans of Allegheny take prompt action in arranging for a ratification meeting on that side of the river. Allegheny constitutes one of our most reliable Republican strongholds. If the effort were made, we are confident that one of the grandest meetings held there for a long time could be gathered together. If our friends will make a movement in that direction, an excellent meeting could be gathered by Thursday evening next.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* tenders us, in a kindly spirit, the advice that we turn our batteries against the Democracy, rather than against the crowd who sold out the party in this State. We think the way to fight the Democrats is to remember those who are unfaithful to the wishes of the rank and file of the party. We are through with that branch of the subject for the present, our purpose being to put the subject fairly before the people and then wait till the time comes for the practical use of the facts. But we do not think we went any farther than we should, and feel perfectly satisfied with what we have done. A showing up of what is wrong within the party does it no harm. We purpose to do this as occasion requires, and at the same time to be faithful to the party, as we understand it. We differ from the *Telegraph* in this: We do not think the State Ring is the Republican party.

GENERAL CROOKS' campaign against the Indians receives but little attention, yet army officers regard it as a very important campaign. In General SHERMAN'S late address before the Army of the Potomac he boldly met the charge made by humanitarians against the present raid upon the hostile Indians. He said, substantially, that high as were the honors paid to the men who had put down the rebellion, the perils of the brave soldiers, led by General CROOKS against the hostile Sioux, were infinitely greater, and the thanks of the country infinitely less than those bestowed upon the troops who fought for the Union. He declared that he would rather march six times from Atlanta to the sea, and back again, than encounter the privations and dangers of the gallant fellows sent forth into a strange country to chastise these ungrateful and remorseless savages, and he referred, with a soldier's natural pathos, to the wives and families of these self-sacrificing braves, then and now painfully solicitous for their safety and return.

THE House bill for the equalization of soldiers' bounties it is declared will absorb all the surplus revenue of the Government for several years to satisfy its demands. The amount involved in the bill is put by Senator LOGAN at $21,000,000, which is absurd. Other advocates of the bill pretend that $5,000,000 will satisfy the claims, but the sharks, called claim-agents, alone will make that much out of the bill if it becomes a law. The Second Auditor estimated last year that it would take from the Treasury $141,000,000, while the Adjutant General could not figure the amount at less than $105,000,000. The present bill may absorb a little less than that of last session, but $100,000,000 is the smallest sum which can be safely estimated. In the present depressed condition of business the taxpayers can ill spare that enormous gratuity,—for it is a mere gratuity,—the Government never having promised a dollar of the money, and therefore does not legally owe it. If times were flush and money abundant, with an overflowing surplus in the Treasury, the equity of the case would be in order to consider; but it is difficult to see how the Government is to raise an extra $100,000,000 out of the people at this time of stagnation and depression in all business. But the demagogues in Congress, while professedly economizing by reducing the necessary expenses of the Government, vote a hundred millions at once on some piece of folly and extravagance.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

Now that the extradition treaty is practically dead, the interest in it in England has suddenly developed, and great anxiety is shown to have it developed afresh, in some form. It seems to have suddenly occurred to our English friends, that the injury resulting from the abrogation of this treaty is not confined to us, and that their stubbornness in not yielding in the WINSLOW case has cost them more than they expected. The ASHBURTON treaty, which included the extradition clause, has been in operation since 1842, and includes some half dozen or more of the chief felonies but does not include political offenses. In both countries men surrendered for one crime have been tried subsequently for another which was included in the list of extraditable offenses. There is at least one instance of this having been done in England with an offender surrendered by the United States, and there are two instances of it in this country. There was no protest on either side. When LAWRENCE, the smuggler, was surrendered by the British Government some time since, the surrender was made on a single charge of forgery, against which the culprit had a defense. The right of the United States Government to arraign LAWRENCE on these charges has been asserted by our Department of Justice, and sustained not only by American lawyers, but also by distinguished members of the English Bar, among whom are J. P. BENJAMIN and EDWARD CLARKE. Out of this, however, grew Lord Derby's demand, in the case of WINSLOW, that he should be only tried for the offense for which he was asked to be extradited—which demand was refused, and thus the treaty terminated.

The strangeness of this demand rests on the fact that it was made, not in accord with the terms of the treaty, but in obedience to a law of Parliament, declaring that "fugitive criminals shall not be surrendered to a foreign State unless provision is made by the law of that State or by arrangement that the fugitive criminal shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to Her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in that foreign State for any offense committed prior to his surrender other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which the surrender is grounded." The assumption that England, by a simple act of Parliament could change the terms of a treaty and make it, as changed, obligatory on another power, cannot, of course, be for a moment admitted, and hence our Government declined to accede to the proposal. The precedent once admitted would be found troublesome in other cases, and in any event, was totally subversive of the treaty rights of this country. It embodied an assumption of superiority on the part of England which could not be for a moment recognized. In 1812, when we were weak compared with what we now are, we went to war with England on this question of assumed superiority on her part. Thus we have nothing in our history that would for a moment permit of our listening to her demands. The general sentiment of our Government would favor the broadening of the scope of the treaty, but not, of course, at a time when England was attempting to dictate terms. Beside, it is an open question whether her position does not serve to narrow the scope of the treaty. At all events, the conclusion, both in this country and England is general that Lord DERBY is in the wrong, and that we can afford to rest quietly, with the treaty abrogated, until he comes to his senses sufficiently to rectify the wrong perpetrated. It is thus, proposed to quietly wait the march of events.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

The news of the fearful massacre in Bulgaria,—too extensive and dreadful to be believed, unless confirmed,—brings that country into special prominence. It seems strange that so brave and cultivated people should have suffered so extensively without a fearful struggle,—although the ruthless barbarities of the Turks during the Greek rebellion, show that they are capable of the most terrible atrocities. Among the provinces of Turkey none represent more enterprise in the way of self-development than does Bulgaria. Her peoples within the present century, have been developing a feeling favorable to national independence. Cultivating their own literature, and gathering together the songs of the people, and eliminating from them the foreign element introduced during the ascendancy of Turkish power. Within a few years this nation, as yet scarcely known to the outside world at all, has established numerous popular schools for the education of the masses; and many of these have been aided, and, indeed, endowed, by wealthy Bulgarians. We have no later statistical report than that of 1872; but this enumerates over three hundred primary schools, seventeen high schools, and twenty-four schools for young girls, with about four hundred teachers, male and female, and 15,000 pupils. A goodly number of journals are also published there—some of light literature, and others devoted to scientific subjects; and during the last decade several literary associations have been founded. Such are the people upon whom the fanatical rage of the Moslem soldiery has been turned.

The terrible massacre thus recorded, illustrates the little knowledge we have of the situation of affairs in the provinces of Turkey. We are assured that hostilities have been suspended, that an armistice exists, and that peaceful methods have been resorted to for the settlement of existing difficulties. Yet out from the midst of these peaceful declarations comes the ghastly record of murdered thousands, and of ruined and desolated towns. It certainly is impossible that such things can be endured, and these occurrences probably furnish a reason why Servia is pushing forward her military preparations. Her turn will come next,—the policy of Turkey apparently being to hold the larger provinces quiet by fair promises until the weaker are destroyed, and then turn her full force on them. Servia does not seem inclined to submit to this arrangement, and is making fully ready for the war that is really inevitable. In the meantime the internal affairs of Turkey do not improve. A spirit of uncertainty prevails at Constantinople, and fears are entertained that a great calamity is impending. The wretched empire that has developed so much barbarity and inflicted so much suffering on Europe, is apparently tottering to its fall. England is the only great power interested to keep it up, and hers is a monetary greed. Were it not for her support, the Empire of OTHMAN, after having passed through many mutations, will have gone out of existence, and the Turk, like the Moor, will have left Europe for Asia, never again to return. The reflux wave of Mohammedanism will have begun, and all will be ended, so far as its visible display of power in Europe is concerned. Asia is the natural resting place of effete barbarians.

THE DEMOCRATIC BATTLE.

With to-day the turmoil at St. Louis will reach fever heat, and the struggle of the Titans will be at the hardest. Their forces are assembling, and the lines are being formed. It is evident that the struggle will be over TILDEN, just as at Cincinnati, it was over BLAINE. There will, however, be this difference,—back of BLAINE was the enthusiasm of the masses of his party, while TILDEN apparently has the suspicion and dislike of the best element in his party, and is aided by the riff-raff of the politicians. If we judged from the general outlook, we would say that he had no chance of being nominated; but when the appliances of money, and of shrewd tactical skill are taken into account, he may win. He has a vast array of the striker element already assembled at St. Louis, and his forces are ably led. From present indications, his chief competitor would be General HANCOCK, had that gentleman been thought of in time. As it now stands, while he is the popular man with the Democracy, he has not a distinctive following, no delegation being put down definitely for him. Nor, after TILDEN, has any candidate more than half his showing. HENDRICKS and ALLEN have each their own State as a following, but nothing more. Hence, in a general estimate, they cannot be counted on. Thus it, as affairs now look, must be TILDEN, or an entirely outside man like HANCOCK.

The most significant phase of affairs turns on the probable character of the platform. This, evidently, is intended to include a soft money plank, thus carrying the Ohio and Pennsylvania issues into National politics. The fact that BELMONT has conceded much in this direction strongly points to this as one feature of the platform. If adopted, either in a modified or positive form, the result must be to bring that issue prominently before the country. But the Democracy can only do it, now, as a catch question,—and they are apparently seizing upon it, as they did upon GREELEY, four years ago, as affording a hope of power. This alone will compass their defeat. No great party can seize upon a specialty, out of accord with their general views, and succeed with it. The demagoguery of such proceedings is out of character with party consistency and dignity, and is always a losing game. The fact that the Democracy are casting about for an issue, as well as a candidate, with which to make a good fight, is in itself an evidence that they are demoralized and unprepared for the struggle. They are doomed to defeat. So soon as a party begins to patch up arrangements and select candidates, with the sole purpose of catching a casual and drifting public sentiment, it is gone. The Democracy have been at this for sixteen years, and still have not learned this lesson. We hope they will follow steadily on in this line.

A BOSTON GIRL.

The Kind of Creatures They Get Up in Yankee Land.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, describing the glories of Nahant as a summer resort, thus lets himself loose on the prim Boston girl who passes the season there: "Lounging about the villas of the Brahmins, I see the Boston girl driving in her basket carriage. This is white, and the pony is white also. The harness and the reins are black, and the mounting is silver. The Boston girl drives, and behind her is the page of the nineteenth century. She has on white driving gloves, her hat is of white chip trimmed with soft gray ribbons, and it is fastened to her light brown hair with a gray veil. Her dress is of a light gray fabric that has the shiny gloss of silk and falls with the graceful folds of wool; it is untrimmed. A light brown Skye terrier sits in her lap and examines me scrutinizingly as I pass, as if deciding whether I should be barked at or not. On the empty seat beside her is a volume of the jargonal Browning. The youthful page, who sits in the little tilt-up perch behind her, is clothed in sombre black and with a still more sombre white tie. He folds his arms across his narrow chest, and, with preternatural gravity, regards the back of his mistress' head. The pony, who seems to be the only exuberant life enjoying member of the party, whisks his tail, tosses his head, shakes his mane as he chooses, and goes fast or slow as best pleases him. There was not a particle of downright color in the imitation of English get-up; everything was as staid and subdued and prim as an icicle dangling from a meeting house roof. Dog, mistress, page, all had apparently frozen their natures, abjured their youths' exuberance, and repelled the expansive power of the lovely scenery around, of the invigorating air and the green trees waving placidly against the blue sky. The cortege sent a chill through me as it passed, and I thanked my stars that the girls of New York are not afraid of bright colors, and of dainty toilettes, and of smiling recognition of external objects. It is impossible not to love and admire England, but it is a folly to copy English ways slavishly, for there is in our climate a charm so superior, so powerful that we must be original or cease to be. The external impulses are too strong to be disregarded."

Getting Even With a Judge.

English court of laws are not always so stupidly proper as John Bull pretends that they are when he wishes to humiliate our uproarious Yankee nation. Who can have forgotten the fight at the Marylebone Police Court, when the noble friends of Lord Carington walloped the police and the backers of Mr. Grenville Murray, and carried off a box of valuable documents from under the very eyes of justice. And during the Assistant Judge's summing up the other day at the Middlesex Sessions there was a very pretty little tussle. Looking across to where a lawyer, Mr. Warner Sleigh, was sitting conversing *sotto voce* with his clerk, the Judge exclaimed, in a loud and angry tone, "I trust I shall have silence there; this talk in court is most improper and disrespectful." Mr. Sleigh: "I was merely asking my clerk to procure me a book; I apologize to Your Lordship." The Judge: "Then your clerk should know how to speak when here, in a much lower and more respectful tone." Mr. Sleigh: "My clerk didn't speak at all; it was I, and I have already apologized to Your Lordship." The Judge: "Your manner, sir, is most disrespectful to the Court, and I beg of you to remember what is due to us." Mr. Sleigh (energetically): "Don't attack me, my lord! you have no right to do so." The Judge (warmly): "I shall speak to you very strongly unless you desist, and rebuke you in terms which your manner towards us merits." Mr. Sleigh: "And I am perfectly prepared to receive the rebuke." The Judge (incensed): "Sit down, sir! sit down, and let us proceed." Mr. Sleigh: "I am not standing up, my lord, at the present moment." So ended this pleasing scene, and Astræa [smoothed her rumpled hair.

Opening of a Night-Blooming Cereus.

G. Clarence Churchill and family, of this city, held a brilliant floral levee Saturday evening. Mr. Churchill has had a cactus plant of the night-blooming cereus variety in his possession for the last ten or twelve years. Within this time no flower had appeared upon it, and it occupied a modest corner of the conservatory. A few days ago a prickly bud emerged from the side of the stem, and above it appeared a closed bulb nearly as long as a banana. Saturday evening, about dusk, the bulb suddenly burst open, revealing the magnificent flower so often described but seldom seen. Mr. Churchill generally placed this beauty in front of his residence so that all passers by might share in the enjoyment of examining it. During the evening hundreds of ladies and gentlemen stopped to examine the rare sight. Later it was transferred to the parlor table and the gas-light added to its brilliancy. Upon measurement the flower was found to be fourteen inches in diameter and the stamen six inches in length, both unusually large. The delicate white and yellow tints of the stamen and petals appeared very beautiful in contrast with the dark green leaves or covering of the bulb, and the repelling prickly body of the plant. The flower was expected to close and disappear about midnight, like all beautiful things, fading quickly. It emitted a rich, pungent perfume. A short distance from the blooming flower was one more bud, which was expected to bloom last evening or to-night. A more beautiful floral display cannot be seen very often.—*Utica Herald.*

Still Serene.

The average bankers' clerk doesn't seem to suffer much deterioration in consequence of the hard times. He still carries half an ounce of gold pen over his left ear without destroying the balance of his mind, still uses the most expensive bear's oil on his hair, still affects the prevailing fashion in a pair of pants that fit him like a couple of inverted whisky funnels, and still answers customers with the air of a man who is conscious of his ability to teach the Rothschilds something about finance and too sincere to disguise it.

A Boy's Composition.

A boy in one of our public schools who fell out of a third-story window when an infant and hurt his medulla oblongata, has written a composition on a turtle, in which he says: "A turtle is not so frisky as a man, but he can stand a hot coal on his back longer without squealing."

CHERRIES are ripe enough now to pick, and the small boy is going around with his hands clasped across his equator, looking as if he didn't care how soon the republic went to pieces.

THE TURKISH REVOLUTION.

The Sultan's Overthrow—The Several Stages of the Revolutionary Movement—The Late Sultan's Desperate Efforts to Have His Son Made Heir—Dramatic Incidents Attending the Accession of Murad V. and the Fall of Abdul Aziz.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Constantinople under date of May 31st, says: "The demands of the Softas (theological students), which were made known to the Sultan on the 10th and 19th of this month, bore fruit in the complete remodeling of the Ministry. Name after name was added to the Cabinet until all the most enlightened Pashas of the Empire had been sought out from retirement. The Ministry contains now a dozen Ministers without portfolios. All the names thus added were those of men who had been driven from office by the Sultan, and were now put on the Cabinet without his cordial assent. Meantime the other demands of the reform party were not finding fulfillment at the hands of the Sultan, and his deposition was determined upon. The Grand Vizier, the Minister of War, and two or three of the Ministers without portfolio, among whom Midhat Pasha was chief, were the active conspirators.

The Sultan insisted on having as an equivalent of the reforms demanded the consent of the Ministers to the change in the order of succession, so that his own son might be heir to the throne instead of his nephew, who, as the oldest male of the blood royal, would legally inherit. The Ministry and the Softas, as well as the mass of the people, have always been opposed to changing the succession.

On Sunday, the 28th, the Ministry applied to the Sultan's private estate for the promised gold to pay the army. The young prince Izeddin brought the Sultan's answer to the effect that the papers changing the succession must be drawn up before gold could be furnished. The Ministry refused again, and the Sultan at once ordered the Grand Vizier, Rushdi Pasha, to restore the seals to Mahmoud Pasha, who had been driven from office by the mob of May 11. This precipitated what had been in preparation, and Monday night, about midnight, a couple of battalions of troops were posted on the roads leading to the Imperial Palace, while a line of boats, lashed together, was thrown across the sea front of the building, and a picked force was stationed at the gates on the land side. Twice staff officers from the Palace attempted to force their way out to learn what was occurring, but they were driven back by the soldiers. Meanwhile the high dignitaries of the Empire assembled at one of the large mosques in Stamboul, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the depositary of sacred truth, read to them his *fetwa* authorizing the deposition of the Sultan. This document gave to the movement a legal character as based upon the principles of the Koran, and made it proper for all Moslems to join in it. The heir apparent was then called from his residence in the court of the Imperial palace and carried to the War Department, where several hundred dignitaries, Moslem and Christian, were assembled. These all bowed low to the Prince as he entered, shouting "Long live the Sultan Murad V." Then each one came forward and kissed one corner of the skirt of his coat, in token of allegiance to him. Then the Governor of the Holy City of Mecca blessed the new Sultan, and a great crowd of Softas and Ulema in an adjoining hall began to chant prayers for his success as Sultan.

Sultan Murad V. then went into this hall and joined, kneeling, in the prayers of the multitude, while from the great fire-tower on the parade-ground the Imperial flag was unfurled. It had by this time become broad day, and as soon as the flag appeared on the tower the flag-ship of the iron-clad fleet hoisted the same flag, and in an instant the whole fleet as by magic was decked out in gala colors. Then every ship and every battery fired a salute of 100 guns, which roused the inhabitants of the great city to the knowledge that they were under a new Government. According to custom, criers went through the streets bawling out, "Prince Murad V. is Sultan. Abdul Aziz is dethroned. God bless the former and forgive the sins of the latter. Amen."

At this juncture Abdul Aziz, hearing the guns and the shout, "Long live Sultan Murad V.!" from the soldiers at the palace gates, seems to have first realized his position, and sent his aid-de-camp to the Grand Vizier to say that he was ready to grant everything. The Grand Vizier's answer was simply to hand to the aid the signet of the ex-Sultan, with the remark that he had no further use for it, and the aid, under guard, rode dejectedly back to the palace. Up to this time no attempt had been made to enter the palace, whose inmates were now thoroughly panic-stricken. Revolutions in Turkey have rarely been accomplished without bloodshed. Indeed I remember but the single case of Sultan Mustapha IV. in his first reign, when royal blood has not been shed when the throne has been forcibly secured for a more favored candidate. Hence the expectation of every one at the Palace down to the blackest negro wench in the kitchen was that the whole population of the huge building were doomed to die, but there was no blood shed. About 8 o'clock in the morning Redif Pasha, the President of the Board of War, who had charge of the troops investing the Palace, sent for the chief eunuch. This dusky functionary, whose official title is "Master of the Girls," (Kizlar Agassi) outranks all Pashas, except the Grand Vizier, and consequently came but slowly. He was ordered to see that Abdul Aziz was removed at once to quarters prepared for him in the ancient palace at the Seraglio. And so, without the humiliation of being driven out or removed by force, the dethroned Sultan and his son Izeddin (age 16), Lieutenant-General commanding the First Army Corps, and his son Jellaleddin (age 12), Admiral commanding the navy yard; and his six wives and his other children, and the servants of his wives, embarked on large caïques for the Seraglio Point. Several boatloads of clothing and bedding followed them, and by 10 o'clock the palace was empty, except for the servants and the hundreds of concubines locked up until the next day in one end of the harem.

About 10 o'clock the new Sultan, dressed in his every-day plain black broadcloth, entered a common coach drawn by two horses and drove through the city, bowing right and left in acknowledgment of the shouts of the really enthusiastic multitude. With him were the Grand Vizier, the Minister of War, Midhat Pasha, the supposed leader of the whole movement, and a few other persons of note. There were no troops, and there was no display. Arrived at the palace, the new Sultan was immediately beset with dignitaries coming to take the oath of allegiance, and I have no doubt that Sultan Murad V. began to wish that there had not been so many dignitaries before the day was through.

So was accomplished the most remarkable revolution of the age. It is remarkable because none of the hundreds who knew of the plot cared enough for Abdul Aziz to warn him of the danger. It is also noteworthy that while thousands of rough fellows were at large and ready for sanguinary deeds, no blood was shed even by accident, nor was there any one alarmed except the panic-stricken crowd which cowered in the corners of the palace during two hours on Tuesday morning.

Respectability in Paris.

John Paul, writing from Paris to the New York *Tribune*, says: "One thing I noticed last night—respectable women in Paris dress no better than respectable women anywhere else. The bourgeoise is frowsy and dowdy, badly bonneted, poorly gloved, and worse shod. For exquisite costumes you must soar into the realms of fashion and the fancy. Respectability and virtue walk here, as everywhere, flat-footed. But the dainty demoiselle or madame of the other half or whole world touches earth only with the toes; her aspiring soul mounts on heels six inches high, planted by the shoemaker's art directly under the instep. The stockings are not gobelin tapestry exactly, but they might well have been woven in fairy looms and dyed in the prismatic courts of the sun, so resplendent are they. Nor is their light hidden under a bushel, by any means. When a Parisienne crosses the street she does not intend that her dress shall come to grief unless the mud be waist deep—and it seldom is in this cleanest of all cities, where brigades of men night and day sweep and scrub and mop the pavements as exceptional cooks do their kitchen floors."

A Vigilant Cashier.

One of our banks has just selected a cashier. He announced his intention of running the institution on a sound and safe basis. He proposed especially to look after paper presented for discount. A well known customer brought in a note. The cashier examined it vigilantly, and in a quiet, patronizing way, said: "Can't you give us another name on this note?" "Yes, if you think it necessary." "Well, I think it will be better." The gentleman went out and was gone about an hour and brought back a list of names, full two yards long, which were pasted to the note. There were ten millions on the paper which he handed to the astonished cashier. In the meanwhile the official had learned something about his customer. He blushed, tore off the names, and passed the paper to the credit of the customer.—"Burleigh," *New York correspondent Boston Journal.*

THE GIBBS PLUG.

One of its Peculiarities.

Some time ago they built a new reservoir up on top of a hill in order to supply the town of Conshohocken with water. Just after the pipes were laid, a man named Gibbs came out there to try to sell to the town council a patent fire plug. There was no water in the pipes, the reservoir having just been completed and filled, and after setting the plug and attaching it to the main, Gibbs explained the machinery to the Council, and showed them exactly how the thing worked. When he got through he sat down on top of the open plug and remarked to the councilmen:

"You see the advantage of the Gibbs Plug is this: Suppose now a fire should break out in this town, and everything was all frozen up, and you couldn't get a drop of water from anywhere, and especially from the old-fashioned plug, which always freezes the first thing. Well, sir, after you've tried all round, you come to the Gibbs Plug, you——"

Just at that moment the man up at the reservoir, about a mile distant, turned on the water for the purpose of washing out the pipes. The head was tremendous, and when the stream struck Gibbs it hurled him into the air, balanced him there a couple of minutes, tossing him over and over like a ball, and then shot him down in the mud and poured over him like a small Niagara before he could pick himself up.

Presently he crawled out, wet and sickly, and going up to Councilman Brown, he shook his fist in Brown's face, and said:

"Never you mind, old feller; I'll settle with you for this. I'll be even with you. But blame me if you shall have that plug for a thousand dollars an ounce. I'll bust the whole machine-shop to flinders first."

Then Gibbs pulled his moist hat over his ears and took the first train for the city. The next day he sent a man up to take the plug out, and now Conshohocken has none but the old fashioned kind. —*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Campaign Opened in Detroit.

If you had been around the big Great Western depot on Atwater street at noon yesterday you would have seen the campaign opened. Said a man sitting on a door-step to a man leaning against a lamp post:

"What do you thing hof the nomination of 'Aze?"

"I think he ought to eat you," was the reply. "His name isn't Aze any more than your name is Mud."

"Then wot his hit."

"The right name of the Cincinnati candidate is Hazen Wheeler:"

"Hi guess not."

"I guess your a fool."

"Hi guess there's hother fools haround 'ere, too.

That was the commencement of a rough and tumble fight which covered half a block and destroyed the peace of mind of a score of men. They might have been fighing yet, had not an old man with gray hair announced that both were wrong. He said he had seen the names of the candidates on a flag up town, and that they were "Waze and Heeler."—*Detroit Free Press.*

They Had It.

A gentleman inquired of the young lady clerk in the bookstore, the other day, if they had "Gates Ajar." She said yes; they had one. It was the front gate, and since the warm weather began it had got to sagging so that they couldn't shut it, and it was ajar most of the time. She suggestively added, however, that the side gate still worked nicely.

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MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

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THE expression among the delegates on the ground at St. Louis is that Conkling will succeed to a vote for President, and, if nominated, would be a hard man to defeat.

THE Post enthusiastically suggests that the South wants a man nominated at St. Louis who will "wipe out the past," as our ex-Confederate friends express it. Then DAVIS will fill that bill.

THE Democratic papers of Virginia are jubilant over the fact that the Legislature of that State has adjourned without passing the Funding bill. The adjournment was made at 12 o'clock on the 21st inst., and the Republicans filled the time and ways, and so brought them to book. They were not over one vote, as it is illustrated the fact of refusal to pay and making.

THE Maine Republicans stand up to BLAINE in the pluckiest manner. They accept HAYES as next to BLAINE their choice for the Presidency, and WHEELER as their first choice on the Vice Presidential ticket. They remind Massachusetts that they will stand by BLAINE, and regard her as responsible for his defeat at Cincinnati.

IF our Republican friends want to start the campaign right they should use every effort to get Col. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, to make the speech of the evening. It was the Colonel that presented Mr BLAINE'S name at Cincinnati, and he would be the very man to set things right here where Mr. BLAINE has so many warm friends. We would suggest that special efforts be made to have him here.

WE suggest that the Republicans of Allegheny take prompt action in arranging for a ratification meeting on that side of the river. Allegheny constitutes one of our most reliable Republican strongholds. If the effort were made, we are confident that one of the grandest meetings ever held there for a long time could be gathered together. If our friends will make a movement in that direction, an excellent meeting could be gathered by Thursday evening next.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* tenders us, in a kindly spirit, the advice that we turn our batteries against the Democracy, rather than against the crowd who sold out the party in this State. We think the way to fight the Democrats is to remember those who are unfaithful to the wishes of the rank and file of the party. We are through with that branch of the subject for the present, our purpose being to put the record plainly before the people and then wait till the time arrives for the practical use of the facts. But we do not think we want any further than we should, and feel perfectly satisfied with what we have done. A showing up of what is wrong within the party does not injure it. It purposes to do this so as to make it right, and at the same time to be faithful to the party, as we understand it. We differ from the *Telegraph* in this: We do not think the State Ring is the Republican party.

GENERAL CROOK'S campaign against the Indians receives but little attention, yet army officers regard it as a very important campaign. In General SHERMAN'S late address before the Army of the Potomac he boldly met the charge made by humanitarians against the present policy of dealing with hostile Indians. He said, substantially, that high as were the honors paid to the men who had put down the rebellion, the perils of the brave soldiers, led by General CROOK against the hostile Sioux, were infinitely greater, and the thanks of the country infinitely less than those bestowed upon the troops who fought for the Union. He declared that he would rather march six times from Atlanta to the sea, and back again, than encounter the privations and dangers of the gallant fellows sent forth into a strange country to chastise that ungovernable race. Such a speech, and he referred, with a soldier's natural pathos, to the wives and families of these self-sacrificing braves, then and now painfully solicitous for their safety and return.

THE House bill for the equalization of soldiers' bounties is declared will absorb all the surplus revenue of the Government for several years to satisfy its demands. The amount involved in the bill is put by Senator LOGAN at $21,000,000, which is absurd. Other advocates of the bill contend that $30,000,000 will satisfy the claims, but the sharks, called claim-agents, alone will make that much out of the bill if it becomes a law. The Second Auditor estimated last year that it would take from the Treasury $141,000,000, while the Adjutant General could not figure the amount at less than $100,000,000. The present bill may shave a little less than that of last session, but $100,000,000 is the smallest sum which can be safely estimated. In the present depressed condition of business the taxpayers can ill spare that enormous gratuity,—for it is a mere gratuity,—the Government never having promised a dollar of the money, and therefore does not legally owe it. If times were flush and money abundant, with an overflowing surplus in the Treasury, the equity of the case would be in order to consider; but it is difficult to see how the Government is to raise the extra $100,000,000 out of the people at the time of stagnation and depression of all business. But the demagogues in Congress, while professedly economizing by reducing the necessary expenses of the Government, vote a hundred millions at once on some piece of folly and extravagance.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

Now that the extradition treaty is practically dead, the interest in it in England has suddenly developed, and great anxiety is shown to have it developed afresh, in which form is seems to have suddenly occurred to our English friends, that the insurrectionists in the secession of this country is not confined to us, and that their sympathizers in not yielding in the War now case has cost them more than they *expected*. The ASHBURTON treaty, which included the extradition clause, has been in existence since 1842, and includes some half dozen or more of the chief felonies but does not include political offenses. In both countries men surrendered for one offense have been tried for entirely different offenses. There is at least one instance of this having been done in England with an offender surrendered by the United States, and there are two instances of it in this country. There was no protest on either side. When LAWRENCE, the forger, was surrendered by the British Government some time since, the summons was made on a single charge of forgery, against which he could plead his case in defense. The right of the United States Government to arraign LAWRENCE on these charges has been asserted by our Department of Justice, and sustained recently by Attorney lawyers, but also by distinguished members of the English Bar, among whom are J. P. BENJAMIN and EDWARD CLARKE. Out of this, however, grew Lord Derby's demand, in the case of WINSLOW, that he should be only tried for the offense for which he was surrendered—which disposed of the case and thus the treaty terms.

The strangeness of this demand rests on the fact that it was made, not in accordance with the terms of the treaty, but in obedience to a law of Parliament, declaring that "fugitive criminals shall not be surrendered to a foreign State unless provision is made by the law of that State or by arrangement that the fugitive criminal shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to Her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in that foreign State for any offense committed prior to his surrender other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which the surrender is granted." The assumption that England, by a simple act of Parliament could change the terms of a treaty and make it, as changed, obligatory on another power, comes, of course, as far a shortest admitted, and hence our Government declined to accede to the proposal. The precedent once admitted would be found troublesome in other cases, and in any event, was totally subversive of the treaty rights of this country. It embodied an assumption of superiority on the part of England which could not be for a moment recognized. In 1812, when we were weak compared with what we now are, we went to war with England on this question of assumed superiority on her part. Then we have nothing in our history that would for a moment permit of our Executive to bow to the demands. The general sentiment of our Government would favor the broadening of the scope of the treaty, but not, of course, at a time when England was attempting to dictate terms. Besides, it is an open question whether her position does not seek to narrow the scope of the treaty. At all events, the conclusion, both in this country and England is general that Lord DERBY is in the wrong, and that we can afford to rest quietly on the treaty abrogated, until the power of the enemy sufficiently to modify our strong position. It is the ... [illegible] ... search of evidence.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

The news of the fearful massacre in Bulgaria,—too extensive and dreadful to be believed, unless confirmed,—brings that country into special notice. It seems strange that so brave and cultivated people should have suffered so extensively without a fearful struggle,—although the ruthless barbarities of the Turks during the Greek rebellion, show that they are capable of the most terrible atrocities. Among the provinces of Turkey none represent more enterprise in the way of self-development than does Bulgaria. Her peoples within the present century, have been developing a feeling favorable to national independence. Cultivating their own literature, and gathering together the songs of the people, and eliminating from them the foreign element introduced during the ascendancy of Turkish power. Within a few years this nation, as yet scarcely known to the outside world at all, has established numerous popular schools for the education of the masses; and many of these have been aided, and, indeed, endowed, by wealthy Bulgarians. We have no later statistical report than that of 1873; but this enumerates over three hundred primary schools, seventeen high schools, and twenty-four schools for young girls, with about four hundred teachers, male and female, and 15,000 pupils. A goodly number of journals are also published there,—some of light literature, and others devoted to scientific subjects; and during the last decade several literary associations have been founded. Such are the people upon whom the fanatical rage of the Mussulmen soldiery has been turned.

The terrible massacre thus recorded, illustrates the little knowledge we have of the situation of affairs in the provinces of Turkey. We are assured that hostilities have been suspended, that an armistice exists, and that peaceful methods have been resorted to for the settlement of existing difficulties. Yet out from the midst of these peaceful declarations comes the ghastly record of murdered thousands, and of ruined and desolated towns. It is impossible that such things can be endured, and these occurrences probably furnish a reason why Servia is pushing forward her military preparations. How soon will come next,—the policy of Turkey apparently being to hold the larger provinces quiet by fair promises until the ... [illegible] ... and then turn her full force on them. Servia does not seem inclined to submit to this arrangement, and is making fully ready for the war that is really inevitable. In the meantime the internal affairs of Turkey do not improve. A spirit of uncertainty prevails at Constantinople, and fears are entertained that a great outbreak is impending. The wretched empire that has developed so much barbarity and inflicted so much suffering upon others, is apparently tottering to its fall. England is the only great power interested to keep it up, and hers is a monetary greed. Were it not for her support, the Empire of OTHMAN, after having passed through many mutations, will have gone out of existence, and the Turk, like the Moor, will have left Europe for Asia, never again to return. The reflex wave of Mohammedanism will have begun, and all will be ended, so far as its visible display of power in Europe is concerned. Asia is the natural resting place of effete barbarians.

THE DEMOCRATIC BATTLE.

With to-day the turmoil at St. Louis will reach fever heat, and the struggle of the Titans will be at the hardest. Their forces are assembling, and the lines are being formed. It is evident that the struggle will be over TILDEN, just as at Cincinnati, it was over BLAINE. There will, however, be this difference,—back of BLAINE was the enthusiasm of the masses of his party, while TILDEN apparently has the suspicion and dislike of the best element in his party, and is aided by the riff-raff of the politicians. If we judged from the general outlook, we would say that he had no chance of being nominated, but when the ... [illegible] ... of money, and of shrewd ... that will are taken into account, he may win. He has a vast array of the strikers' element already assembled at St. Louis, and his forces are ably led. From present indications, the chief competitor would be General HANCOCK, had that gentleman been thought of in time. As it now stands, while he is the popular man with the Democracy, he has not a distinctive following, no delegation being put down specially for him. Nor, after TILDEN, has any candidate more than half his showing. HENDRICKS and ALLEN have each their own States as a following, but nothing more. Hence, in a general estimate, they cannot be counted on. Thus it, as affairs now look, must be TILDEN, or an entirely outside man like HANCOCK.

The most significant phase of affairs turns on the platform. This, evidently, is intended to include a soft money plank, thus carrying the Ohio and Pennsylvania issues into National politics. The fact that BELMONT has conceded much in this direction strongly points to this as one feature of the platform. If adopted, either in a modified or positive form, the result must be to bring that issue prominently before the country. But the Democracy can only do it by a catch question,—and they are apparently seizing upon it, as they did upon GREELEY, four years ago, as affording a hope of power. This alone will compass their defeat. No great party can seize upon a specialty, out of accord with their general views, and succeed with it. The disingenuousness of such proceedings is out of character with party consistency and dignity, and is always a losing game. The fact that the Democracy are casting about for an issue, as well as a candidate, with which to make a good fight, is in itself an evidence that they are demoralized and unprepared for the struggle. They are doomed to defeat. So soon as a party begins to pack up arrangements and select candidates, with the sole purpose of catching a casual and drifting public sentiment, it is gone. The Democracy have been at this for sixteen years, and still have not learned this lesson. We hope they will follow steadily on in this line.

A BOSTON GIRL.

The Kind of Creatures They Get Up in Yankee Land.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, describing the glories of Nahant as a summer resort, thus lets himself loose on the prim Boston girl who passes the season there: "Lounging about the villas of the Brahmins, I see the Boston girl driving in her basket carriage. This is white, and the pony is white also. The harness and the reins are black, and the mounting is silver. The Boston girl drives, and behind her is the page of the nineteenth century. She has on white driving gloves, her hat is of white chip trimmed with soft gray ribbons, and it is fastened to her light brown hair with a gray veil. Her dress is of a light gray fabric that has the shiny gloss of silk and falls with the graceful folds of wool; it is unbrimmed. A light brown Skye terrier sits in her lap and examines me scrutinizingly as I pass, as if deciding whether I should be barked at or not. On the empty seat beside her is a volume of the jargonal Browning. The youthful page, who sits in the little tilt-up perch behind her, is clothed in sombre black and with a still more sombre white tie. He folds his arms across his narrow chest, and, with preternatural gravity, regards the back of his mistress' head. The pony, who seems to be the only exuberant life enjoying member of the party, whisks his tail, tosses his head, shakes his mane as he chooses, and goes fast or slow as best pleases him. There was not a particle of downright color in the imitation of English get-up; everything was as staid and subdued and prim as an icicle dangling from a meeting house roof. Dog, mistress, page, all had apparently frozen their natures, abjured their youths' exuberance, and repelled the expansive power of the lovely scenery around, of the invigorating air and the green trees waving placidly against the blue sky. The cortege sent a chill through me as it passed, and I thanked my stars that the girls of New York are not afraid of bright colors, and of dainty toilettes, and of smiling recognition of external objects. It is impossible not to love and admire England, but it is a folly to copy English ways slavishly, for there is in our climate a charm so superior, so powerful that we must be original or cease to be. The external impulses are too strong to be disregarded."

Getting Even With a Judge.

English court of laws are not always so stupidly proper as John Bull pretends that they are when he wishes to humiliate our uproarious Yankee nation. Who can have forgotten the fight at the Marylebone Police Court, when the noble friends of Lord Carington walloped the police and the backers of Mr. Grenville Murray, and carried off a box of valuable documents from under the very eyes of justice. And during the Assistant Judge's summing up the other day at the Middlesex Sessions there was a very pretty little tussle. Looking across to where a lawyer, Mr. Warner Sleigh, was sitting conversing *sotto voce* with his clerk, the Judge exclaimed, in a loud and angry tone, "I insist I shall have silence there; this talk in court is most improper and disrespectful." Mr. Sleigh: "I was merely asking my clerk to procure me a book; I apologize to Your Lordship." The Judge: "Then your clerk should know how to speak when here, in a much lower and more respectful tone." Mr. Sleigh: "My clerk didn't speak at all; it was I, and I have already apologized to Your Lordship." The Judge: "Your manner, sir, is most disrespectful to the Court, and I beg of you to remember what is due to us." Mr. Sleigh (energetically): "Don't attack me, my lord; you have no right to do so." The Judge (warmly): "I shall speak to you very strongly unless you desist, and rebuke you in terms which your manner towards us merits." Mr. Sleigh: "And I am perfectly prepared to receive the rebuke." The Judge (incensed): "Sit down, sir! sit down, and let us proceed." Mr. Sleigh: "I am not standing up, my lord, at the present moment." So ended this pleasing scene, and Astræa [smoothed her rumpled hair.

Opening of a Night-Blooming Cereus.

G. Clarence Churchill and family, of this city, held a brilliant floral levee Saturday evening. Mr. Churchill has had a cactus plant of the night-blooming cereus variety in his possession for the last ten or twelve years. Within this time no flower had appeared upon it, and it occupied a modest corner of the conservatory. A few days ago a prickly bud emerged from the side of the stem, and above it appeared a closed bulb nearly as long as a banana. Saturday evening, about dusk, the bulb suddenly burst open, revealing the magnificent flower so often described but seldom seen. Mr. Churchill generally placed this beauty in front of his residence so that all passers by might share in the enjoyment of examining it. During the evening hundreds of ladies and gentlemen stopped to examine the rare sight. Later it was transferred to the parlor table and the gas-light added to its brilliancy. Upon measurement the flower was found to be fourteen inches in diameter and the stamen six inches in length, both unusually large. The delicate white and yellow tints of the stamen and petals appeared very beautiful in contrast with the dark green leaves or covering of the bulb, and the repelling prickly body of the plant. The flower was expected to close and disappear about midnight, like all beautiful things, fading quickly. It emitted a rich, pungent perfume. A short distance from the blooming flower was one more bud, which was expected to keep it up, and hers is a monetary greed. Were it not for her support, the Empire of OTHMAN, after having passed through many mutations, will have gone out of existence, and the Turk, like the Moor, will have left Europe for Asia, never again to return. The reflex wave of Mohammedanism will have begun, and all will be ended, so far as its visible display of power in Europe is concerned. Asia is the natural resting place of effete barbarians.—*Utica Herald.*

Still Serene.

The average bankers' clerk doesn't seem to suffer much deterioration in consequence of the hard times. He still carries half an ounce of gold pen over his left ear without destroying the balance of his mind, still uses the most expensive brand of oil on his hair, still affects the prevailing fashion in a pair of pants that fit him like a couple of inverted whisky funnels, and still answers customers with the air of a man who is conscious of his ability to teach the Rothschilds something about finance and too sincere to disguise it.

A Boy's Composition.

A boy in one of our public schools who fell out of a third-story window when an infant and hurt his medulla oblongata, has written a composition on a turtle, in which he says: "A turtle is not so frisky as a man, but he can stand a hot coal on his back longer without squealing."

CHERRIES are ripe enough now to pick, and the small boy is going around with his hands clasped across his equator, looking as if he didn't care how soon the republic went to pieces.

THE TURKISH REVOLUTION.

The Sultan's Overthrow—The Several Stages of the Revolutionary Movement—The Late Sultan's Desperate Efforts to Have His Son Made Heir—Dramatic Incidents Attending the Accession of Murad V. and the Fall of Abdul Aziz.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Constantinople under date of May 31st, says: "The demands of the Softas (theological students), which were made known to the Sultan on the 10th and 19th of this month, bore fruit in the complete remodeling of the Ministry. Name after name was added to the Cabinet until all the most enlightened Pashas of the Empire had been sought out from retirement. The Minis try contains now a dozen Ministers without portfolios. All the names thus added were those of men who had been driven from office by the Sultan, and were now put on the Cabinet without his cordial assent. Meantime the other demands of the reform party were not finding fulfillment at the hands of the Sultan, and his deposition was determined upon. The Grand Vizier, the Minister of War, and two or three of the Ministers without portfolio, among whom Midhat Pasha was chief, were the active conspirators.

The Sultan insisted on having as an equivalent of the reforms demanded the consent of the Ministers to the change in the order of succession, so that his own son might be heir to the throne instead of his nephew, who, as the oldest male of the blood royal, would legally inherit. The Ministry and the Softas, as well as the mass of the people, have always been opposed to changing the succession.

On Sunday, the 28th, the Ministry applied to the Sultan's private estate for the promised gold to pay the army. The young prince Izeddin brought the Sultan's answer to the effect that the papers changing the succession must be drawn up before gold could be furnished. The Ministry refused again, and the Sultan at once ordered the Grand Vizier, Rushdi Pasha, to restore the seals to Mahmoud Pasha, who had been driven from office by the mob of May 11. This precipitated what had been in preparation, and Monday night, about midnight, a couple of battalions of troops were posted on the roads leading to the Imperial Palace, while a line of boats, lashed together, was thrown across the sea front of the building, and a picked force was stationed at the gates on the land side. Twice staff officers from the Palace attempted to force their way out to learn what was occurring, but they were driven back by the soldiers. Meanwhile the high dignitaries of the Empire assembled at one of the large mosques in Stamboul, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the depository of sacred truth, read to them his *fetva* authorizing the deposition of the Sultan. This document gave to the movement a legal character as based upon the principles of the Koran, and made it proper for all Moslems to join in it. The heir apparent was then called from his residence in the court of the Imperial palace and carried to the War Department, where several hundred dignitaries, Moslem and Christian, were assembled. These all bowed low to the Prince as he entered, shouting "Long live the Sultan Murad V." Then each one came forward and kissed one corner of the skirt of his coat, in token of allegiance to him. Then the governor of the Holy City of Mecca blessed the new Sultan, and a great crowd of Softas and Ulema in an adjoining hall began to chant prayers for his success as Sultan.

Sultan Murad V. then went into this hall and joined, kneeling, in the prayers of the multitude, while from the great fire-tower on the parade-ground the Imperial flag was unfurled. It had by this time become broad day, and as soon as the flag appeared on the tower the flag-ship of the Imperial fleet hoisted the same flag, and in an instant the whole fleet as by magic was decked out in gala colors. Then every ship and every battery fired a salute of 100 guns, which roused the inhabitants of the great city to the knowledge that they were under a new Government. According to custom, criers went through the streets bawling out, "Prince Murad V. is Sultan. Abdul Aziz is dethroned. God bless the former and forgive the sins of the latter. Amen."

At this juncture Abdul Aziz, hearing the guns and the shout, "Long live Sultan Murad V." from the soldiers at the palace gates, seems to have first realized his position, and sent his aid-de-camp to the Grand Vizier to say that he was ready to grant everything. The Grand Vizier's answer was simply to hand to the aid the signet of the ex-Sultan, with the remark that he had no further use for it, and the aid, under guard, rode dejectedly back to the palace. Up to this time no attempt had been made to enter the palace, whose inmates were now thoroughly panic-stricken. Revolutions in Turkey have rarely been accomplished without bloodshed. Indeed I remember but the single case of Sultan Mustapha IV. in his first reign, when royal blood has not been shed when the throne has been forcibly secured for a more favored candidate. Hence the expectation of every one at the Palace down to the blackest negro wench in the kitchen was that the whole population of the huge building were doomed. But there was no blood shed. About 8 o'clock in the morning Redif Pasha, the President of the Board of War, who had charge of the troops investing the Palace, sent for the chief eunuch. This dusky functionary, whose official title is "Master of the Girls," (Kizlar Agasi) outranks all Pashas, except the Grand Vizier, and consequently came but slowly. He was ordered to see that Abdul Aziz was removed at once to quarters prepared for him in the ancient palace at the Seraglio. And so, without the humiliation of being driven out or removed by force, the dethroned Sultan and his son Izeddin (age 16), Lieutenant-General commanding the First Army Corps, and his son Jellaleddin (age 12), Admiral commanding the navy yard; and his six wives and his other children, and the servants of his wives, embarked on large caiques for the Seraglio Point. Several boatloads of clothing and bedding followed them, and by 10 o'clock the palace was empty, except for the servants and the hundreds of concubines locked up until the next day in one end of the harem. But 10 o'clock the new Sultan, dressed in his every-day plain black broadcloth, entered a common coach drawn by two horses and drove through the city, bowing right and left in acknowledgment of the shouts of the really enthusiastic multitude. With him were the Grand Vizier, the Minister of War, Midhat Pasha, the supposed leader of the whole movement, and a few other persons of note. There were no troops, and there was no display. Arrived at the palace, the new Sultan was immediately beset with dignitaries coming to take the oath of allegiance, and I have no doubt that Sultan Murad V. began to wish that there had not been so many dignitaries before the day was through.

So was accomplished the most remarkable revolution of the age. It is remarkable because none of the hundreds who knew of the plot cared enough for Abdul Aziz to warn him of the danger. It is also noteworthy that while thousands of rough fellows were at large and ready for sanguinary deeds, no blood was shed even by accident, nor was there any one alarmed except the panic-stricken crowd which cowered in the corners of the palace during two hours on Tuesday morning.

Respectability in Paris.

John Paul, writing from Paris to the New York *Tribune*, says: "One thing I noticed last night—respectable women in Paris dress no better than respectable women anywhere else. The bourgeoise is frowsy and dowdy, badly bonnoted, poorly gloved, and worse shod. For exquisite costumes you must soar into the realms of fashion and the fancy. Respectability and virtue walk here, as everywhere, flat-footed. But the dainty demoiselle or madame of the other half or whole world touches earth only with the toes; her aspiring soul mounts on heels six inches high, planted by the shoemaker's art directly under the instep. The stockings are not gobelin tapestry exactly, but they might well have been woven in fairy looms and dyed in the prismatic courts of the sun, so resplendent are they. Nor is their light hidden under a bushel, by any means. When a Parisienne crosses the street she does not contend that her dress shall come to grief unless the mud be waist deep—and it seldom is in this cleanest of all cities, where brigades of men night and day sweep and scrub and mop the pavements as exceptional cooks do their kitchen floors."

A Vigilant Cashier.

One of our banks has just selected a cashier. He announced his intention of running the institution on a sound and safe basis. He proposed especially to look after paper presented for discount. A well known customer brought in a note. The cashier examined it vigilantly, and in a quiet, patronizing tone said: "can't you give us another name on this note?" "Yes, if you think it necessary." "Well, I think it will be better." The gentleman went out and was gone about an hour and brought back a list of names, full two yards long, which were pasted to the note. There were ten millions on the paper which he handed to the astonished cashier. In the meanwhile the official had learned something about his customer. He blushed, tore off the names, and passed the paper to the credit of the customer.—"*Burleigh*," *New York correspondent Boston Journal.*

THE GIBBS PLUG.

One of Its Peculiarities.

Some time ago they built a new reservoir up on top of a hill in order to supply the town of Conshohocken with water. Just after the pipes were laid, a man named Gibbs came out there to try to sell to the town council a patent fire plug. There was no water in the pipes, the reservoir having just been completed and filled, and after setting the plug and attaching it to the main, Gibbs explained the machinery to the Council, and showed them exactly how the thing worked. When he got through he sat down on top of the open plug and remarked to the councilmen:

"You see the advantage of the Gibbs Plug is this: Suppose now a fire should break out in this town, and everything was all frozen up, and you couldn't get a drop of water from anywhere, and especially from the old-fashioned plug, which always freezes the first thing. Well, sir, after you've tried all round, you come to the Gibbs Plug, you——"

Just at that moment the man up at the reservoir, about a mile distant, turned on the water for the purpose of washing out the pipes. The head was tremendous, and when the stream struck Gibbs it hurled him into the air, balanced him there a couple of minutes, tossing him over and over like a ball, and then shot him down in the mud and poured over him like a small Niagara before he could pick himself up.

Presently he crawled out, wet and sickly, and going up to Councilman Brown, he shook his fist in Brown's face, and said:

"Never you mind, old feller; I'll settle with you for this. I'll be even with you. But blame me if you shall have that plug for a thousand dollars an ounce. I'll bust the whole machine-shop to flinders first."

Then Gibbs pulled his moist hat over his ears and took the first train for the city. The next day he sent a man up to take the plug out, and now Conshohocken has none but the old fashioned kind. —*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Campaign Opened in Detroit.

If you had been around the big Great Western depot on Atwater street at noon yesterday you would have seen the campaign opened. Said a man sitting on a door-step to a man leaning against a lamp post:

"What do you thing hof the nomination of 'Ase?"

"I think he ought to eat you," was the reply. "His name isn't Aze any more than your name is Mud."

"Then wot his bit."

"The right name of the Cincinnati candidate is Hazen Wheeler."

"Hi guess not."

"I guess your a fool."

"Hi guess there's hother fools haround 'ere, too.

That was the commencement of a rough and tumble fight which covered half a block and destroyed the peace of mind of a score of men. They might have been fighting yet, had not an old man with gray hair announced that both were wrong. He said he had seen the names of the candidates on a flag up town, and that they were "Waze and Heeler."—*Detroit Free Press.*

They Had It.

A gentleman inquired of the young lady clerk in the bookstore, the other day, if they had "Gates Ajar." She said yes; they had one. It was the front gate, and since the warm weather began it had got to sagging so that they couldn't shut it, and it was ajar most of the time. She suggestively added, however, that the side gate still worked nicely.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jos. Park, Jr., Vice President, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Robert L. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MINOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Centennial Headquarters
FOR
MUSLIN, BUNTING
AND
SILK FLAGS,
LANTERNS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ALSO,
CROQUET.
Full Set, 8 Balls and 8 Mallets.....$1 00
Full Set.....2 50
" " fine.....3 00
" " with Patent Socket.....3 00
" " " fine.....3 50
C. Yeager & Co.
110 MARKET STRET.

HOLMAN'S
Fever and Ague and Liver Pad
CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.
The Best Liver Regulator in the World.

The only true cure for and preventive of Malaria in all its forms: *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Yellow Fever, Sea-Sickness, Neuralgia, Bilious Disorders, &c., &c.*
None genuine without the Trade Mark and Signature of the Inventor on the wrapper.
Ask your druggist for it. For Certificates, read little blue book. Sheets by the dz.
TRADE MARK.
WM. F. KIPPER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 83 John Street, N. Y.
Sent by mail on receipt of $2.00.
MWF-5

Sugar Cured
PROVISIONS
FOR THE SUMMER.
CHOICE S. C. HAMS,
DRIED BEEF ROUNDS,
BREAKFAST BACON,
BEEF TONGUES, &c., &c.
Keepers of Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses and Private Families can buy upon Choice Articles and prompt attention.
F. SELLERS & CO.,
339 PENN STREET.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

ABDUL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

AIKEN & CO.
SLATE
DEALERS AND ROOFERS
OFFICE AND YARD,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

BOTTLED CRAB CIDER—DUCHESS
County Pure Crab Cider, put up expressly for sale pint and quart bottles, for sale by the dozen or single bottle at the Family Grocery Store of
JNO. A. KENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th street

CIDER—25 BBLS. CHOICE REFINED
CIDER just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 W. Diamond.

CEMENT—100 BBLS. CHOICE PORTLAND Cement. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
June 5, 1876. 116 Water street.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

NEW GOODS, ATTRACTIVE STOCK, LOWEST PRICES,

AT ALL TIMES, AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

New novelties arriving daily in
NEW DRESS GOODS.
At 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c, special bargains in a large assortment of new
SUMMER PLAIDS,
Extra good value. At 15, 18¾, 22 and 25c, choice variety entirely new styles Summer Plaids, extra good bargains.
At 25c, a new line of
CASHMERE PLAIDS,
Worth 37½c.
At 25, 31, 35 and 37½c, beautiful assortment of cloth shades in new
DAMASSE DRESS GOODS.
At 40, 45 and 50c, Brocaded Ponges
SILKS AND MOHAIRS,
Special bargains.
At 25, 45, 50c and up to $1.50, fine
COLORED CASHMERES.
Newest shades
At 20c to $1.00, all grades in
BLACK ALPACAS
And Mohairs, special good value.
A beautiful and varied assortment of new Summer Dress Goods in latest and most fashionable materials and shades from 12½c to $3 per yard.
Plain, Striped and Checked
BLACK HERNANIS,
From 8c per yard to $3, and a fine assortment of cloth shades in
COLORED GRENADINES
And Balzarines, plain and checked, from 25c to $2.50 per yard, special bargains.
Extra good value in Black and
COLORED SILKS.
Every grade in our department will be found fully 25 per cent. less than usual prices.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
HAVE JUST OPENED
A choice selection of
Linen Lap Robes,
Striped and Embroidered.
50 DOZEN
Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs,
NEW STYLES.
50 DOZEN
NETTED SILK SCARFS.
25 DOZEN
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
FROM $2.50 UP.
CHOICE NOVELTIES IN
LIGHT SHAWLS AND SHOULDER WRAPS.
LINEN AND DEBEGE
TRAVELING DUSTERS.
MISSES' LINEN DUSTERS.
LADIES' LINEN
Suits, Overskirts and Jackets.
Embroidered Lace Nett
In Ecru, Drab, Black, for Overdresses.
BLACK HERNANIS
Plain, Barred and Striped at lowest prices.
RETAIL STORES.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
CARPETS.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.

NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
PITTSBURGH

ODORLESS
Excavating Comp'y,
LIMITED.

Cesspools Cleaned Without Offensive Smell.
Orders can be left at 221 Liberty street, or 168 First avenue.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

Old Pittsburgh Hedge Farm
NURSERY,
Have on Hand and For Sale
Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Vining Plants, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberry Plants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c. Greenhouse and Bedding-out Plants.
Greenhouses and Nursery situated on Wilkins avenue, opposite 32d Ward Shady Side Church, about 10 minutes' walk from Fifth avenue.
WM. A. JAS. MURDOCK'S SEED STORE,
116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SINNOTT'S
WOODEN TANK FACTORY.
I am prepared to furnish Oil, Water and Liquor Tanks of all sizes and shapes, at short notice. Orders by mail promptly filled.
PIERCE SINNOTT,
Nos. 125 and 127 Boone, Vis'a street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

Ladies' and Misses'
LINEN SUITS
received daily, and fresh goods on every counter.
At $2 and upwards, Ladies' Plain Linen and
GRASS CLOTH SUITS.
At $4.50 and upwards, a very choice assortment of Ladies' B sided and Embroidered Linen
SUITS AND OVERDRESSES.
Also, Lace and Embroidery Trimmed Suits at much less than usual prices. Full lines for Misses' and Children, all sizes, in Plain, Braided and Embroidered.
LADIES' SUITS
And Overdresses made of latest summer materials in Plaid and Brocaded Goods, Hernanis and Grenadines, at our usual low prices.
Special attention given to Suits, &c., made to order, and to
WEDDING OUTFITS.
In White Goods, special bargains are offered in Plain, Corded, Figured, Checked and
STRIPED PIQUES,
Insertion Striped Piques, Nainsooks, Jaconets,
SWISSES, TARLATAINES,
Tucked and Puffed Muslins, &c.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Plain and Fancy
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
These goods are of Eastern and home manufacture and guaranteed best of muslin and well made in every particular.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 26, 1876.

Saturday was a quiet day in business circles, although the streets manifested signs of activity. Nothing new presented itself in the financial situation. One day succeeds another with an unvarying monotony that offers little opportunity for comment. The banks are strong in cash means and surplus loanable funds,—stronger, in fact, than it is profitable for them to be. Good paper is in active demand and finds ready acceptance. The volume of transactions of all kinds is becoming lighter. The banks are showing a fair degree of liberality in discounts, many of them having a surplus of loanable funds. The accumulations at the banks are quite considerable, and the loaning demand not so great as it has been. We still note preparations for increasad activity in several manufacturing departments, and entertain the hope and belief that our manufactures will be fully sustained through the summer.

—The decline in gold is attributed in some quarters to the anticipated policy of the proposed new Secretary of the Treasury. It was believed that Mr. Morrill would inaugurate his administration of the Treasury by an attempt to place the 4½ per cent. loan authorized by the funding act, and that this would cause a decline in gold. It is claimed also that he is in favor of specie payments in 1879, and would place the most liberal construction upon the laws in regard to his authority to make any movements toward preparing for resumption in 1879 if the act is not repealed or amended so as to prohibit any such attempt. However much truth there may have been in these anticipations, their effect is likely to cease with the rumor that Mr. Morrill will not accept the Treasury portfolio.

—A correspondent at St. Lonis, alluding to the Democratic National Convention to be held there, says "As a matter of fact it leads inevitably to the conclusion that the hard-money men will be largely in the majority in the convention. The inflationists will be strong enough to control the delegations from Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee; and, perhaps, in that from Kansas. There will be, of course, a few straggling delegates from other States who will vote with the rag-money party, but the representatives from the States named will contain the only men who will make a strong and determined fight against sound currency principles."

—It now seems tolerably certain that the bill for the coinage of $10,000,000 of silver coin in addition to the amount required to redeem the paper fractional currency will become a law, and that before the end of this year the silver coin will have entirely displaced the paper fractionals. But there seems no end to the variety of proposed laws.

—Senator Sherman's bill for the re-establishment of the Federal silver dollar of 412½ grains of silver, and to make it a legal tender for $20, is still pending. It is believed that either this or at least some bill embracing its main features will be passed before the adjournment of Congress.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

August Noll et ux. to John and Mary Nestler, June 20, 1876; lot in Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,800
Joseph Weisenberger to M. Wirth, June 16, 1876; two lots in Lower St. Clair township, Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company to Douglass Munn, May 27, 1876; two lots in Homestead.....$1,000
D. S. Williams to Fred. Filger, May 25, 1876; lot in the Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$850
Thomas Scott to Thomas S. Mellon, April 12, 1876; six lots on Webster street, Pittsburgh.....$3,200
Thomas A. Mellon to J. A. Swartz, February 29, 1876; lot in the Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.....$450
E. F. Denny to P. Schindecker, June 1, 1876; lot on Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000
John & M. Farry to J. E. McCracken, June 16, 1876; lot in Allegheny City.....$1,000
Jacob Schoffner, assignee, to John A. Schneider, June 19, 1876; lot in the Thirty first ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,600
R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Samuel Palmer, June 17, 1876; interest of Wm. Lindsay in lots on Mill Valley Plank Road, Reserve township.....$25
Samuel Palmer to Arthur Hobson, June 19, 1876; the above lots.....$845
Joseph W. Thorn et ux. to Samuel Wickline, June 17, 1876; lot on Allequippa street, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,475
Jacob Seitzer to George Fink, May 6, 1876; lot in borough of Mt. Washington.....$1,600
Thomas B. Updike et ux. to Thos. S. Maple, April 17, 1876; lot in Sixth ward, Allegheny, on line of Ohio river.....$6,000
Joseph Myers et ux. to John Haworth, May 24, 1876; lot on Stockton avenue, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....$19,750
Thos. C. Lascar et ux. to Union Insurance Company, March 17, 1876; 3 acres and 114 perches in Killbuck township.....$—
R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to R. S. Meanor, April 27, 1876; interest of C. H. Lorre in three lots on Stockton avenue, South Fayette township.....$161
R. H. Fife, Sheriff to Henry Doughty, April 22, 1876; interest of C. H. Lorre to five lots in same township.....$740
Francis Munday to the Allemania Fire Insurance Co., April 5, 1876; lot on Joseph street, Twenty-sixth ward, city.....$1,000
Jas Crothers et ux. to Geo. F. Smith, June 20, 1876; lot on Penn avenue, Twenty-sixth ward, city.....$1,600
Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Co. to Mary M. Ware, June 1, 1876; lot on Linden avenue, O'Hara township.....$200
John M. Osborne to Simon Reymer, March 4, 1876; lots 24 to 128 inclusive in O'Hara plan, Twenty-sixth ward, city.....$1,000
Peter J. Zier et ux. to Aug. Karthurl, June 22, 1876; lot on Arch street, Robinson township.....$55
C. B. Warren et ux. to James Buttonfield, December 14, 1875; 86 acres and 63 perches in Elizabeth and Forward Townships.....$1,000
R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to John C. Mark, June 16, 1875; interest of Chas. Doblinger to lot on Fayette street, Allegheny.....$—

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¼	5-20's 1863-coupons	112¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	123¾	10-40's	117¼
" 1865	115¾	Currency 6's	122¾
" 1865, new	115¾	New 5 per cents	107¾
5-20's 1867	122¾	10-40's coupons	111¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	103½	Ohio & Mississippi	16¼
Erie	12¾	Union Pacific	59
L. C.	97¾	Toledo & Wabash	13¾
C. C. & I. C.	93¾	Harlem	130
St. Paul	41¾	Adams Express	110
Do. Pref	71¾	American Express	58½
Michigan Southern	94¾	U. S. Express	72½
Do. Central	49	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85½
Northwestern Com.	43	Quicksilver	15¾
Do. Pref	66¾	Fort Wayne	90¾
Rock Island	105¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13¾
Cleve. & Pitts	92¾	Panama	136
Pacific Mail	24¾	Iron Mountain	—
Western Union Tel.	87¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	52½	Cen. Trans. (B)	48
Reading (B)	104½	Empire do. (B)	—
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	144	A. V. R. R. 7.30(B)	101
Oil Creek (B)	9½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	84½
Lehigh Valley (B)	58¾	2d do. do.	—

NEW YORK, June 24, 1876.

Money easy at 2 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 3½@5. The customs receipts were $174,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $50,000. Sterling: 60 days' 487@487¼. On Tuesday next prepayment without rebate of July interest on the public debt will begin. Gold opened at 112 and closed at 112¾, declining in the interim to 111¾. The specie shipments today were $250,000 gold coin.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$1,535,300
Specie, decrease	417,800
Legal tenders, decrease	156,100
Deposits, increase	149,800
Circulation, decrease	12,900
Reserve, decrease	611,350

Governments were dull and steady. Railroad bonds were quiet. State bonds were quiet and nominal. The stock market opened very quiet, and the fluctuations in many leading shares were only 2 points. New York Central declined from 104½ to 103, Western Union from 67½ to 67¼, Lake Shore from 54¼ to 54¼, and St. Paul pref'd from 70¾ to 70¾. Union Pacific rose to 60. Michigan Central was strong and advanced from 48 to 49¾. The market throughout the day was extremely dull, the changes being slight, and closed dull and steady. The transactions included 2,000 shares Pacific Mail, 3,000 Western Union, 3,000 Northwests, 3,500 St. Pauls, 8,800 Lake Shore, and 5,800 Michigan Central.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 123¾; 5-20s '65, 115¼; do. new, 120¾; do. '67, 122¾; do. '68, 123¾; new 5s, 117; 10-40s, 117¼; do. coupons, 118¾; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old 45; do. new, 45; Virginia old, 27½; do. new, 28; Missouri 6s, 102¾.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Company, 67¾; Quicksilver, 13; do preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 24¾; Mariposa, 8½; do. preferred, 9½; Adams Express, 109½; Fargo Express, 89½; American Express, 58½; United States Express, 72½; New York Central, 105½; Erie, 13¾; do. preferred, 20; Harlem, 134½; do. preferred 135, Michigan Central, 48½; Panama, 136; Union Pacific, 59; Lake Shore, 54½; Illinois Central, 97½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern common, 43; do. preferred, 66¼; C. C. C. & I., 42; New Jersey Central, 75½; Rock Island, 106½; St. Paul, 41½; do. preferred, 70¾; Toledo & Wabash, 13½; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 106; do. preferred, 14; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 6½; Atlantic & Pacific, 24; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 115; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13½; Central Pacific bonds, 110; Union do., 106½; U. P. land grant, 101½; do. Sinking Fund, 91½.

LONDON, June 24.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £15,000. Consols: money and account 94 5-16; U. S. 5-20s of '65, 105½; do '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 12½; preferred, 18½.

PARIS, June 24.—Rentes 105f 92½c.

FRANKFORT, June 24.—United States new 5s, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

WILKINSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 24, 1875.

While some of our merchants are doing a fair business, others and these are in the majority, are doing next to nothing, are not making ordinary expenses; many of them complain that they have not experienced such depression for many years, in consequence of the steady shrinkage in values, there has been no chance to make money; selling goods below cost has been very common recently, and this is supposed has had considerable to do with the numerous assignments of late. Moreover, it is not likely that there will be any decided or permanent improvement until towards fall.

APPLES—New crop are in fair supply and selling at $2 25 per bbl.

BERRIES—Raspberries quotable at 15@ per stand, and Cherries at 15@.

BEANS—Scarcely any inquiry; about out of season, and while stocks here are small, holders are anxious to close out; quoted at 90@1 ₱ bu.

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 9½; No. 2 Hurl, 8c; choice green brush, 8c; red tipped, 7c; insides and covers, 5@6c; crooked, 4@5c.

BUTTER—As noted in our last report, there is an increasing demand for prime fresh Butter, and as it is in light supply, prices are firmer; we now quote prime to choice solid packed, 15@17c.

CHEESE—Is coming forward freely, but with a steady demand, there has been no accumulation, and prices are still maintained; prime new Ohio Factory, 8½@9c to the trade, and 9½@10c in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—Both foreign and domestic Dried Fruits continue exceedingly dull, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

EGGS—Continue in light supply, and prices are still tending upward; fresh receipts selling at 17c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Spring wheat flours, $6@6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesota; red winter, $6,50@7; amber, $7.25@7.50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8.50@9.50. Rye Flour, $4.75@5.

GROCERIES—Sugars continue very firm; our latest advices from the refineries report an advance of ¼c, also that they are nearly all oversold. Our merchants generally are pretty well supplied, having bought before the advance. Coffees continue firm, but there is nothing like the demand for it that there is for Sugars, nor is it to be expected at this season of the year.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@7	Louisiana	6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard B	10¾a
Crushed	12¾a	Standard Ex C	10¼a
Granulated	11¾a	Ref. Yellow	8¾a 9½
Powdered	11¾a	N. O. new crop	8¼a 9
Standard A	10¾a		

SYRUPS

Choice	65 @75	Common	45 @55
Prime	60 @65	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	60	Syrup, strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demarara	50@55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@60	Japan	40@55
Gunpowder	45@60	Oolong	35@55
Imperial	40@ 75	Souchong	35@75

COFFEE.

Fancy Rio	22 a	R. Rio (¾ pkgs)	20¾
Prime Rio	21¾@22	R Rio (loose)	20
Good Rio	20 @21	Roasted Java	30
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—There is little or nothing doing in Wheat, and prices are nominally unchanged; we continue former quotations, $1.30@1.35 for prime Ohio and Indiana red. The Oat market continues dull, but prices have undergone no quotable change for several days; 32@33c for Penns. and Ohio mixed, and 34@35 for white. The supply of Corn in this market is down lower than it has been this year, but there is little or no demand, quote 50@52c on spot for good Ohio and Indiana. Rye continues quiet and unchanged, 75@77.

HAY—The market continues very dull, but prices remain as last quoted; $12@13 for No. 1 timothy. Loose from country wagons, $10@11.

MILL FEED—The market continues very dull, and very little selling, except in a small way. Bran is quoted, on wharf and track, at $13@13; and Middlings, $18@20.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way, at $3@3.50 ₱ bbl. for new, and 40@45c ₱ bu. for old.

PROVISIONS—The market for winter-cured Hams continues firm and with an increasing demand and diminished supply, the tendency of prices is sustained. In speaking of summer packing, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: The receipts of hogs continue quite liberal, and packers are doing quite an extensive business—running their houses 10 to 12 hours per day—and prices are well warrant. The packing to date does not vary much from 550,000 hogs since the close of the season, and it is estimated that the aggregate packing here during the summer season will reach 1,000,000 hogs. The quality of the hogs is excellent for the season of the year—excelling that of last year.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb — Mess Pork ₱ bbl...$20,50
Do. Canvassed 14½ Short Cut do 20,50
Shoulders Ex S. C. — Do. Canvassed 12¾
Do. Canvassed 10½ Lard, Ref for sum-
Dried beef Ex S. C. — Do. ..... bbls 14
Do. Canvassed 15 Do. ₱ bbl. 15
Beef Tongues S. C. 25 Do. ₱ ½ bbl. 7½
per doz..... @6½ Do. ₱ ¼ pails..... 15¾
Bacon Shoulders.... 9 Do. ₱ ½ do..... 14¾
City Rib Sides..... 12¾ Do. ₱ 1 do..... 14¾
Clear Sides..... 12½ Ham Sausage..... —

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Quiet at 7¾@8c ₱ lb for country prime, and 8@8½c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 24, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of last week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	340 cars.	287 cars.
Hogs	160 "	75 "
Sheep	53 "	45 "
Total	553 "	407 "

CATTLE.

Of the 340 cars reported for the week ending at noon to-day, 277 cars were through and 70 cars local against 260 cars of the former and 117 cars of the latter last week. Sales, 1,006 head; preceding week, 853.

The run of local or yard cattle was considerably less than that of last week, and with an increased demand, especially on Philadelphia account, and light offerings, the market was more favorable to sellers; sales were made more readily, and a fair number of head, for which there were no special inquiry and none on sale, there is reason to believe, could have been disposed of at a slight advance, say 10@12½c ₱ cwt. Philadelphia bought 24 cars this week, the largest number taken to go there for some time; this was owing to the fact that there were not so many through cattle, causing buyers here to buy with more freedom than they have done of late. There was also some little inquiry for New York, a few cars of Texans having been purchased for shipment to that point, and there was about the usual number wanted by country dealers and local butchers. On Wednesday afternoon nearly everything on sale was picked up, and on the following day there were buyers and no cattle, and from then up until the close of the week nearly all the arrivals were through consignments, as they always are during the time in question.

The course of the market during the coming week will depend entirely upon the arrivals; if the offerings should be large, trade will rule in buyers favor, but if on the contrary, and there should be as much inquiry for Philadelphia as there is now, and which is not improbable, we look for an increased trade and possibly better prices. For some weeks past cattle have been selling about as low here as in Chicago, and if this continues we have no doubt but there will be an increased demand here at the expense of Chicago. As yet the offerings of stock cattle have been small and the quality light, but we look for a largely increased demand for stockers during the next few weeks.

A New York exchange referring to the heavy shrinkage in the value of cattle, says: Feeders of choice cattle who take pride in sending to market only fully matured steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards, the markets of late have been most discouraging, and not a few of the finest drovers now holding in the West must make a loss to the feeders equal to $20 per head, unless there be a change for the better in the character of the demand here before the end of July next. Such cattle as were selling at the feed lot a year ago for $6.20@6.50 per live weight, are not wanted for this market to-day at $5 per 100 ₱. If the average weight be 1,500 ₱, the loss, if sold at $5 per 100 ₱, would be $22,50 per head.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—none on sale	6,15@6,25
Prime Beeves	4,75@5,00
Medium to good Beeves	4,25@4,50
Stockers according to quality	3,50@4,00
Veal Calves	5 @6,00

SHEEP.

The run, although by no means heavy, was considerably in excess of that of last week, and while the market was dull during the first half of the week, it was better during the last half, especially for prime stock, in consequence of more favorable advices from New York. However, notwithstanding trade was dull, there was no decline even during the early part of the week, while during the past two or three days prime fat sheep brought rather better prices, as there was some inquiry and very few on sale. Unless the run should be unusually large, we look for a more active market next week, as there will doubtless be an increased demand, and better prices are not improbable. Common sheep continue dull, and can only be sold at very low prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 90@100 lbs	4,75@5,12
Good 80@81bs	4,50@4,60
Fair 75@80 lbs	4,00@4,10
Texans, according to quality	2,75@3,75

HOGS

The market has fluctuated considerably during the week, but closes firm with everything sold, and prices for Yorkers a shade better; the run was larger during the early part of the week than it has been for the past two or three days, and while the market was weaker yesterday, in consequence of the decline in Chicago the preceding day, it was firmer to-day than it was yesterday, because of the light supply and the upward turn in Chicago. Our market sympathizes with Chicago, because it is, and has been for some time past, our chief source of supply. Sales were made to-day at 6,10@6,15 for good Yorkers, and 6,25@6,35 for Philadelphia hogs.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 24, 1876.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

It may not be generally known, yet it is a fact, that it was through the exertions of a few of our refiners that the bill giving authority to investigate the alleged railroad discrimination, was put through Congress; while all other branches of business were just as deeply interested, yet for some reason or other they rendered but very little aid. Our manufacturers, almost without an exception, complain bitterly of the course pursued by the railroads towards Pittsburgh, yet they do not appear inclined to resort to active measures for relief, and, as already stated, had it not been for some of our oil refiners, the Congressional investigation, which has been attracting the attention of the country recently, would never have taken place. The great trouble with our Pittsburgh manufacturers is, while clamoring loudly against railroad discrimination and oppression, they do not care to identify themselves with or take an active part in any movement or measures in opposing the railroads, and compelling them to adopt a more just and liberal policy towards Pittsburgh and all her interests. If our merchants and manufacturers expect relief, they must not stand back and leave the conflict to a few oil refiners and the newspapers; they must put their shoulders to the wheel, otherwise, all the measures taken, including the Congressional investigation, may fall short of the object desired.

There has been a fair degree of activity in the market during the past week, and prices, both of the raw article and the products are higher; as noted in our issue of yesterday, the general outlook is favorable to the refining interest, inasmuch that while refined is higher, the raw article is barely holding its own. The majority of our refineries are in operation, and shipments are being made regularly not only to Philadelphia and Baltimore, but to Richmond as well.

CRUDE.

The market was again strong in tone to day, although there was no quotable improvement in prices. United certificates $2,08½ bid, and immediate shipment, $2,12½@2 2%.

REFINED.

Was also firm, but unchanged. Philadelphia delivery, 14¾; New York, 15c; on cars here, 11¾c. We are cognizant of an offer to sell at 11¾c, but 11¾ was the best bid that could be obtained.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude by rail for the week 10,040 bbls; by rail and Conduit pipe line from January 1st to date, 647,722 bbls, against 441,179 bbls same time last year. Shipments of refined eastward for the week, 22,645 bbls; January 1st to date, 294,657 bbls; same time last year, 239,061 bbls.

OIL BARRELS.

Have been selling pretty freely during the past week or two, but there has been no improvement in prices; countries, $1,05; city make, $1,20@1,25, as to size.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Penna Oil Work	John S. Davis	400

THE WOOL TRADE.

Pittsburgh.

The market is rather quiet and most transactions confined to small lots. We do not hear of much being done in the country; growers generally feeling reluctant to accept the prices offered. As harvest is now near at hand, we do not look for any activity in the fine wool sections until the harvest is over. We see nothing in report of eastern markets, to change our views as to prices for fleeces in the country. Many dealers and manufacturers think the bottom is not reached, and that prices may go still lower. We quote prices as follows: Fine delaine, 28@30; coarse, 25@30; medium, 30@32; tub washed, 30@33; unwashed, 18@20.

The writer on a recent visit to the Centennial, noting the display of wool, his attention was directed to samples of foreign grown wools; Australia and New Zealand in particular, exhibit a very large number of samples, embracing all qualities. Australia is producing the finest and best grown wools of the world; for purity of blood and health of staple, they cannot be excelled. I desire particularly to ask the attention of the American wool growers to examine these wools; they are in the unwashed state; also, scoured. The opinion prevails with many, that the American wool cannot compete with the imported wools are of inferior quality. Just let the grower of fine wool in this country examine the Australian and New Zealand wools, and see for himself. W.

Boston.

The wool market lags considerably, while prices show no especial change. The sales have been chiefly in Californias of the higher selections or grades. In fleece wools there seems to be for the moment a stand. Only a very few of the leaders here have buyers west, and very few if any orders have been sent out to country buyers. Here and there a well known and popular clip is offered from 31½ to 32c for its delivery at the depot, but as a rule the offering on this does not exceed 30c, with very little disposition apparently to buy at that value. In Michigan 25c is still the average selling price, but very little business ensues. The languor to sales seems somewhat oppressive from the added fact that the wool manufacturers profess to see no encouragement for the fall even at the present low rates for stock. So far as the inquiring interest is concerned the feeling is blue enough.

Cables from London wool sales, dated London, 21st, report a large number of buyers present, but no animation, and prices 15 per cent. lower. Good superior Australian at 15d, the average being 14d.

Receipts for the week amount to 3 bales domestic and no bales foreign.

Sales for the week foot up 750,000 pounds domestic and no pounds foreign.

There have been the following sales of fleece wools: 1,000 lbs at 37½c; 7,000 lbs X and XX Penn. at 35@36c; 20,000 lbs X S. Penn. p. t.; 2,000 lbs X Ohio at 35c; 15,000 lbs do. at 35c; 9,000 lbs X Mich at 31½c; 30,000 lbs X do. on p. t.; 2,000 lbs fall sheep at 22c.

In combing, sales of 2,000 lbs at 36c; 4,000 lbs unwashed Maine at 27c; at 29c; 4,000 lbs Ohio at 30c.

In scoured, sales of 1,000 lbs at 49c; 2,800 lbs at 50c; 1,000 lbs at 46c; 3,000 lbs coarse do at 40c; 5,000 lbs do. at 40@45c; 30,000 lbs medium on p. t.

In unwarned, sales of 2,500 lbs fine at 32c; 2,000 lbs medium at 28c; 2,000 lbs do at 30c; 2,000 lbs do at 28@29c; 2,000 lbs dingy tub at 30c; 1,000 lbs odds and ends on p. t.; 800 lbs do at 20@25c.

In pulled wools, sales of 1,000 lbs at 30c; 8,000 lbs on p. t.; 10,000 lbs super at 46c; 7,500 lbs at 36@40c; 2,000 lbs Maine do at 42c; 1,000 lbs do at 40@42c; 200 lbs No. 1 at 60c; 1,000 lbs extra at 57½c; 12,500 lbs California pulled on p. t.; 30,000 lbs do at 33c.

In California, Oregon, &c., sales of 25,000 lbs spring at 24@25c; 98,000 lbs do at 19¾@23½c; 35,000 lbs do at 20@22½c; 190,000 lbs do on p. t.; 65,000 lbs do at 27@27½c; 60,000 lbs do at 26c; 90,000 lbs fall at 22 ; 6,000 lbs fall at 16½c; 3,000 lbs do at 17c; 7,000 lbs unwashed Colorado at 16½c; 16,000 lbs do on p. t.; 9,000 lbs fine Texas at 22½@24c.—*Bulletin.*

[By Telegraph.]

BOSTON, June 24.—Wool was dull during the past week, and buyers are quite indifferent about purchasing except for immediate wants; old Ohio and Pennsylvania X@33c, X and XX; old Michigan X@33c; fine delaine and combing and delaine fleeces dull; very little inquired for, and prices entirely nominal; washed delaine 37½c; unwashed delaine and combing 30@32c; pulled wools plenty and dull; super and X 25@42c; good augers selling principally at 35@37c.

New York.

On domestic wools the position may be called about steady for really fine stock, and a fair demand ruling, with now and then some pretty full sales made. At the mills still running the accumulations have become reduced, manufacturers find it necessary to replace the stock of yarns, and generally satisfied that values can hardly be expected to go lower, they are willing to purchase. There is, however, the same old stone rankling under to be observed on all movements, and when an invoice is made up it is known to what new pay roomful of wools will be put, while any intimation of being positively to cost at once checks negotiations. The Goods trade is thought to promise somewhat better, but the really will have to be shown before buyers can be induced to handle material with any greater freedom. Of California and Texas graded the supply remaining on hand is fair, but fleeces, which are just between crops, and at present show something of a scarcity. New fleeces have not yet come to market even at present, but the indications point to pretty low figures.

The sales for the week embrace 21,600 lbs State fleeces, at 37½c; 2,000 lbs unwashed fleeces at 18c; 10,000 lbs X and X X Ohio at 36,35c; 14,000 lbs do at 34c; 1,000 lbs do at 33c; 1,000 lbs Michigan X at 33c; 1 lbs rub washed, 50 bags No. 1 pulled, 25 bags super and lambs' do, 15 bags extra do on private terms; 30,000 lbs Texas 24@25c; 15,000 lbs do 19c; 3,000 lbs do 19c; 3,000 lbs do 18c; 20,000 lbs do 19@21c; 6,000 lbs do 20@21c; 16,000 lbs do 21c; 4,000 lbs do 18c; 9,000 lbs do 22c; 7,000 lbs do 19c; 8,000 lbs do 16c; 18,000 lbs do fine Eastern 21@23c; 3,000 lbs fall California 12½c; 20,000 lbs spring do 20c; 103,000 lbs do 17@22c; 3,500 lbs do 16c; 10,000 lbs do 15c; 16c; 18,000 lbs do fine Eastern 21@23c; 3,000 lbs fall California 12½c; 20,000 lbs spring do 20c; 103,000 lbs do 17@22c; 3,500 lbs do 16c; 10,000 lbs do 15c; 16c; 18,000 lbs do fine Eastern 21@23c; 3,000 lbs fall California 12½c; 20,000 lbs spring do 20c; 103,000 lbs do 17@22c; 3,500 lbs do 16c; 10,000 lbs do 15c; 16c; 18,000 lbs do fine Eastern 21@23c; 3,000 lbs fall Georgia 24½@25c; 1,200 lbs Lake 23c.—*Bulletin.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 24, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,08 spot; $1,08¾ July; $1,05¾ August; No. 3 do 91c; rejected 79c. Corn steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, 46½c spot; 46@46¾c July; 46¼c August. Oats firmer; No. 2 29@30c spot or July; 29@29¾c August. Rye steady. Barley steady. Mail quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; $19 spot; $18,90@18,95 July; $19,12½ August. Lard quiet but steady. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6c; short ribs 8c. Bulk meats market easier; 8½c; 9¾@10c.

WHISKY—Quiet but firm.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Flour: market dull; strongly in buyers' favor; receipts 15,600 barrels; No. 2 $2,25@3,00; superfine western and State $3,50@4,10; common to good extra $4,20@4,40; good to choice $4@5,50; white wheat extra $5,55@7,75; extra Ohio $4,70@7,00; St. Louis $5,00@8,75. Rye flour firm at $4,75@5,15. Corn meal steady; western $2,85@3,00. Wheat quiet; receipts 282,000 bush; prices a shade firmer; soft and inferior dull; No. 1 spring $1,23@1,30; No. 2 Northwest $1,14½; white Ohio 1,35; No. 2 Chicago spring 94@95; $1,00. Rye dull; receipts 2,000 bush; 80@81c for Western. Barley in bond 94@96c. Corn quiet; opened and closed heavy; receipts 77,000 bush; western mixed damaging and heated 48@53c; sound do 54@56c; steamer 56½@57c; yellow steamer 60c; new western mixed ungraded 56@56c. Oats more doing; fancy western mixed and State 34@37c; white western do 36@45c. Hops firm. Coffee very firm; Rio cargo s 15¼@15¾c gold; jobbing 15¾@ 9¾c gold. Sugar firmer; in fair demand; refining grades 7¾@8c; prime 8¼c. Molasses and Rice unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 8¾c; refined 15@15½c; cases 18¾@24½c; naphtha 9¾c. Straited rosin unchanged. Turpentine steady at 30c. Eggs steady; western 16@17c. Pork: market dull; new mess $19,25@19,40. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats steady at 5¾@7c. Middles quiet; long clear middles western 10¾c; do city 10¾c; s. c. middles 11¾c. Lard dull and lower; closed dea y; prime steam $11,00@11,05; July $11,05@ 11,40; August $11,55@11,60. Butter heavy; western new 13@22c. Cheese steady for prime; 4c.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Flour quiet, heavy and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; western amber on track $1,36@1,38; do red $1 01@1,28. Corn: western opened quiet and steady, and closed fairly active and a shade easier; western mixed 57 @58c. Oats steady, firm and quiet; western white 36@37c; mixed 32@34c. Rye dull at 75c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork $20 50@21. Bulk meats, shoulders 6c; clear rib 10¼c; loose. Bacon: shoulders 8@8½c; clear rib 12c. Hams 14½@15½c. Lard steady and firm; refined 12¼@12¾c. Butter scarce and firm; western 17@21c. Petroleum: crude 8¾c; refined 14¾@14¾c. Coffee strong, quiet and unchanged. Whisky nominally $1,13¾. Receipts: wheat 1,100 bush; corn 103,500 bush. Shipments: corn 83,000 bush.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Flour: market dull; extra $4,50; family $5,25@6,25; State, Ohio and Indiana $4@6,50; high grades $6@8,50. Wheat: market dull; western red 1@2c lower; No. 2 clear 91 @1,00; amber $1,17. Rye 75c. Corn in bbls and regular request; yellow 56@57c; white 56c; sail 56c. Oats irregular; white 34@36c; mixed 30@32c. Provisions steady; mess pork $20,50; beef hams 22@ 24c. Lard $11,00@12. Whisky: western $1,12. Petroleum firm; crude 11c; refined 14¾c. Receipts of wheat 6,000 bushels; corn 153,000 bushels; shipments of corn 167,000 bushels. Butter: New York and Bradford county and Pennsylvania extra 25@26c; firsts 20@22c; western extra 18c. Cheese: New York State and fancy 9¾@10c; western fine 8¾c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware fresh 19c; western fresh 17@18c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Cotton dull and heavy at 5 3-16@5 5-16d; sales of 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export, and 4,100 bales American. California white wheat average 9s 8@9s 10; do. Club 10s 6d; red western spring 9s 9@9s 10; do. Club 10s 6d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 8s 4@8s 6d; winter do. 9s 6@9s 10d. Flour: western canal 21s@24s. Corn: western mixed 25s@28s. Oats 36s@38s. Barley 48s. Peas: Canadian 36@36s. Cloverseed 50@55s. Mess pork 80s. Beef: prime mess 80s. Lard 52s. Cheese 52s. Bacon: light, 47½c; h. a., 51¾c.

ANTWERP, June 24.—Petroleum 30f.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Cotton quiet at 11¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm at $1,06@1,15. Corn: demand firm at 47 @48c. Oats quiet but steady at 34@36c. Rye quiet at 74@76c. Pork quiet at $19,50@20. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam 11¾@11¾c; kettle 12@12½c. Bulk meats steady, with a fair demand; shoulders 7¾@7¾c; clear rib the spot and buyer June; clear 10¾@10¾c. Bacon steady, with a fair demand at 8¾, 8¾, 10¾, 10¾, 11¾@11¾c. Whisky in good demand at full prices; $1,10.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall $1,05 cash; $1,05½ June. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed 45@45¾c cash; 43¾c June. Oats: market dull; scarcely anything doing. Rye and Barley: nothing doing. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1,11. Pork: market dull at $19,50@19,75. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats nominally unchanged. Bacon steady, with a fair demand at 7¾, 11¾, 11¾, 11¾@11¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—Cotton steady at 11¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and market firm at 90c@$1,05. Corn quiet; white 46c; mixed 47c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull and nominal at 70c. Pork: sales of new at $20,50. Bulk shoulders 7¾@8¼c; clear rib $10,25; clear sides 10¾c. Bacon: shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 10¾c;

FINANCIAL.

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In Germania Bank Building,

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D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

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PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 26, 1876.

Saturday was a quiet day in business circles, although the streets manifested signs of activity. Nothing new presented itself in the financial situation. One day succeeds another with an unvarying monotony that gives little opportunity for comment. The banks are strong in cash means and surplus reserve funds—stronger, in fact, than it is profitable for them to be. Good paper is in active demand and finds ready acceptance. The volume of transactions of all kinds is becoming heavier. The banks are showing a fair degree of liberality in discounts, many of them having a surplus of loanable funds. The accumulations at the banks are quite considerable, and the loaning demand not so great as it has been. We still note preparations for increased activity in several manufacturing departments, and entertain the hope and belief that our manufactures will be fully sustained through the summer.

—The decline in gold is attributed in some quarters to the anticipated policy of the proposed new Secretary of the Treasury. He is believed that Mr. Morrill would inaugurate his administration of the Treasury by an attempt to place the 4½ per cent. loan authorized by the funding act, and that this would cause a decline in gold. It is claimed also that he is in favor of specie payments in 1879, and would place some liberal construction upon the laws in regard to his authority to make any movements toward preparing for resumption in 1879 if the act is not repealed or modified so as to prohibit any such attempt. However much truth there may have been in these anticipations, their effect is likely to cease with the rumor that Mr. Morrill will not accept the Treasury portfolio.

—A correspondent at St. Louis, alluding to the Democratic National Convention to be held there, says "a survey of the field leads inevitably to the conclusion that the hard-money men will be largely in the majority in the convention. The inflationists will be strong enough to control the delegations from Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee, and, perhaps, in that from Kansas. There will be, of course, a few straggling delegates from other States who will vote with the soft-money party, but the representatives from the States named will contain the only men who will make a strong and determined fight against sound currency principles."

—It now seems tolerably certain that the bill for the coinage of $10,000,000 of silver coin in addition to the amount required to redeem the paper fractional currency will become a law, and that before the end of this year the silver coin will have entirely displaced the paper fractionals. But there seems no end to the variety of proposed laws.

—Senator Sherman's bill for the re-establishment of the Federal silver dollar of 412½ grains of silver, and to make it a legal tender for $20, is still pending. It is believed that either this or at least some bill embracing its main features will be passed before the adjournment of Congress.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Agnes Nolt et ux. to John and Mary Nestler, June 20, 1876; lot in Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,800

Wendelin Schmidt et ux. to H. Wurth, June 16, 1876; two lots in Lower St. Clair township.....$1,000

Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company to Douglas Muna, May 27, 1876; two lots in Homestead.....$1,000

D. S. Williams to Fred. Fliger, May 20, 1876; lot in the Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$850

Thomas Scott to Scott M. Mellon, April 12, 1857; six lots on Webster street, Pittsburgh

Thomas A. Mellon to J. A. Swarts, February 14, 1874; lot in the Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.....$3,200

E. F. Dennstedt, P. Schindecker, June 1, 1876; lot on Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.....$400

J. & W. Fairley to H. J. McCracken, June 16, 1876; lot in Allegheny City.....$1,000

Jacob Schaffner, Sheriff, to Samuel Hamilton, June 19, 1876; lot in the Thirty first ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

H. M. Nile, Sheriff, to Samuel Palmer, June 19, 1876; interest of Wm. Hamilton in eight lots on Mill Valley Plank Road, Reserve township.....$50

Samuel Palmer to Arthur Hobson, June 19, 1876; the above lots.....$845

Joseph W. Thorn et ux. to Samuel Wickline, June 17, 1876; lot on Allequippa street, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

Jacob Seitzer to George Fink, May 6, 1876; lot in borough of Mt. Washington.....$350

Thomas B. Updike et ux. to Thos. L. Maple, April 17, 1872; lot in Sixth ward, Allegheny, on bank of Ohio river.....$5,000

Joseph Kinsey et ux. to John Haworth, May 24, 1876; lot on Stockton avenue, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....$10,250

Thos. C. Lazear et ux. to Union Insurance Company, March 17, 1876; 4 acres and 114 perches in Mifflin township.....$1,000

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to F. S. Meanor, April 22, 1876; interest of C. H. Love in five lots on Citizen avenue, South Fayette township

R. H. Fife, Sheriff to Henry Doughty, April 22, 1876; interest of C. H. Love to five lots in above township.....$745

Francis Munday to the Allemania Fire Insurance Co., April 5, 1876; lot on Josep street, Twenty-sixth ward, city.....$800

Jas. Overfield et ux. to Geo. Smith, June 10, 1876; lot on Penn avenue, Twenty-sixth ward, city.....$1,000

Frederick Lutz, Assessor and Improvement Trust Co. to Mary M. Ware, June 7, 1876; lot on Lincoln avenue, O'Hara township.....$200

John Fl. Hamilton to Reymer, March 1, 1876; lots 28 to 135 inclusive in O'Hara plan, Twelfth ward, city.....$1,000

Peter J. Zier et ux. to Aug. Karchurl, June 10, 1876; lot on Arch street, Robinson township.....$65

C. M. Wilson et ux. to James Rutherford, December 14, 1875; 55 acres and 63 perches in Elizabeth and Forward t'ownships.....$11,245

Sheriff John C. Mark to Wm. Flack, 1875; interest of Chas. Doblinger to lot on Fayette street, Allegheny.....$200

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¼	5-20's 1868-coupons	123½
U. S. 6's 1861, coup	123½	10-40's	117¼
" 1865	118½	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865, new	118½	5-20's 1867 coupons	119¼
5-20's 1867	122½	10-40's coupons	118¼
" 1868	122½		

N. Y. Central	105½	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	13⅜	Union Pacific	59
N. C.	97½	Toledo & Wabash	14
C. C. & I. C.	93	Harlem	132
St. Paul	41¾	Adams Express	97
Do. Pref.	71⅝	American Express	58½
Michigan Southern	84½	U. S. Express	72½
Do. Central	97	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	93
Northwestern Com.	43	Quicksilver	20½
Do. Pref.	86½	Fort Wayne	101¼
Rock Island	109½	Mariposa & St. Jo.	12½
Cleve. & Pitts.	92¾	Panama	136
Pacific Mail	24½	Iron Mountain	87¾
Western Union Tel.	67¼		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	52½	Cen. Trans. (B)	48
Reading (B)	44¾	Empire (B)	9½
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	101	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (B)	101
Oil Creek (B)	9½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	84½
Lehigh Valley (B)	35¾	N. Pacific bonds	90

NEW YORK, June 24, 1876.

Money easy at 2 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 3@5. The customs receipts were $174,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $50,000. Sterling: 60 days' 487@487¼. On Tuesday next prepayment without rebate of July interest on the public debt will begin. Gold opened at 112 and closed at 112½, declining in the interim to 111¾. The specie shipments today were $250,000 gold coin.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$1,535,300
Specie, decrease	417,900
Legal tenders, decrease	136,100
Deposits, increase	149,900
Circulation, decrease	42,900
Reserve, decrease	611,350

Governments were dull and steady. Railroad bonds were quiet. State bonds were quiet and nominal. The stock market opened very quiet, and the fluctuations in most leading shares were only 2 points. New York Central declined from 106¼ to 106, Western Union from 67¼ to 67⅛, Lake Shore from 54¼ to 54⅛, and St. Paul pref'd from 70⅝ to 70½. Union Pacific rose to 60. Michigan Central was strong and advanced from 48 to 49¼. The market throughout the day was extremely dull, the changes being slight, and closed dull and steady. The transactions included 2,000 shares Pacific Mail, 3,000 Western Union, 3,000 Northwestern, 3,500 St. Pauls, 8,800 Lake Shore, and 5,800 Michigan Central.

Government.—United States Coupons 1881's, 119¾; 5-20s '65, 115½; do. new, 120¼; do. '67, 122½; do. '68, 123½; new 5s, 117; 10-40s, 117½; do. coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old 45; do. new, 43; Virginia old, 27½; do. new, 28; Missouri 6s, 107½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 67¼; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 24½; Mariposa, 8½; do. preferred, 9½; Adams Express, 109½; Fargo Express, 93½; American Express, 58½; United States Express, 72½; New York Central, 105½; Erie, 13⅜; do. preferred, 20; Harlem, 134½; do. preferred 133, Michigan Central, 48½; Panama, 136; Union Pacific, 59; Lake Shore, 54½; Illinois Central, 97½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern common, 43; do. preferred, 86¼; C. C. C. & I., 42; New Jersey Central, 75½; Rock Island, 109½; St. Paul, 41½; do. preferred, 70⅝; Toledo & Wabash, 14½; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 101¼; Terre Haute, 106; do. preferred, 14; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 6½; Atlantic & Pacific, 28; Indiana Central, 36; Burlington & Quincy, 115; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 19½; Central Pacific bonds, 110; Union do., 104½; U. P. land grant, 101½; do. Sinking Fund, 91½.

LONDON, June 24.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £15,000. Consols: for money 94 5-16; U. S. 5-20s of '65, 105½; do '67, 107½; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 12½; preferred, 18½.

PARIS, June 24.—Rentes 105f 92½c.

FRANKFORT, June 24.—United States new 5s, 102½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 24, 1876.

WARKET REVIEW.

It may not be generally known, yet it is a fact, that it was through the exertions of a few of our refiners that the bill giving authority to investigate the alleged railroad discrimination, was put through Congress; while all other branches of business knew just as deeply interested, yet for some reason or other they rendered but very little aid. Our manufacturers, almost without an exception, complain bitterly of the course pursued by the railroads towards Pittsburgh, yet they do not appear inclined to resort to active measures for relief, such as already stated, and it not been for some of our oil refiners, the Congressional investigation, which has been attracting the attention of the country recently, would never have taken place. The great trouble with our Pittsburgh manufacturers is, while clamoring loudly against railroad discrimination and oppression, they do not care to identify themselves with or take an active part in any movement or measures in opposing the railroads, and compelling them to adopt a more just and liberal policy towards Pittsburgh and all her interests. If our merchants and manufacturers expect relief, they must not stand back and leave the conflict to a few oil refiners and the newspapers; they must put their shoulders to the wheel, otherwise, all the measures taken, including the Congressional investigation, may fall short of the object desired.

There has been a fair degree of activity in the market during the past week, and prices, both of the raw article and the products are higher; as stated in our issue of yesterday, the general feeling is favorable to the refining interest, inasmuch that while refined is higher, the raw article is barely holding its own. The majority of our refineries are in operation, and shipments are being made regularly not only to Philadelphia and Baltimore, but to Richmond as well.

CRUDE.

The market was again strong in tone to day, although there was no quotable improvement in prices. United certificates $2.03½ bid, and immediate shipment, $2.03¾ asked.

REFINED.

Was also firm, but unchanged. Philadelphia delivery, 14¾; New York, 14c; on cars here, 11¾c. We are cognizant of an offer to sell at 11¾c, but 11⅞ was the best bid that could be obtained.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude by rail for the week 10,040 bbls; by rail and Conduit pipe line from January 1st to date, 647,722 bbls, against 441,179 bbls same time last year. Shipments of refined eastward for the week, 21,815 bbls; same to date, 284,837 bbls; same time last year, 228,081 bbls.

OIL BARRELS.

Have been selling pretty freely during the past week or two, but there has been no improvement in prices; countries, $1.85; city make, $1.25@1.75, as to size.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Bbls.
Penna Oil Work.....John S. Davis.....	400

THE WOOL TRADE.

—Pittsburgh.

The market is rather quiet and most transactions confined to small lots. We do not hear of much being done in the country; growers generally being reluctant to accept the prices offered. As harvest is now near at hand, we do not look for any activity in the fine wool sections until the harvest is over. We see nothing in report of eastern markets, to change our views as to prices ruling here or in the country. Many dealers and manufacturers think the bottom is not reached, and that prices may go still lower. We quote prices as follows: Fine fleece, 28a30; coarse, 25a30; medium, 30a32; tub washed, 30a33; unwashed, 18a20.

The writer on a recent visit to the Centennial, (being interested in wool,) his attention was directed to samples of foreign grown wools; Australia and New Zealand in particular, exhibit a very large number of samples, embracing all qualities. Australia is producing the finest and best grown wools of the world; for purity of blood and length of staple, they cannot be excelled. I desire particularly to ask the attention of the American wool growers to examine these wools; they are in the unwashed state; also, scoured. The opinion prevails so generally with the American wool growers that the imported wools are of inferior quality, to let the grower of fine wool in this country examine the Australian and New Zealand wools, and see for himself.

W.

—Boston.

The wool market lags considerably, while prices show no especial change. The sales have been chiefly in Californias of the higher selections or grading. In fleece wools there seems to be for the moment a stand. Only a very few of the lots bought here have buyers west, and very few if any orders have been sent out to country buyers. Here and there a well known and popular clip is offered from 31½ to 32c for its delivery at the depot, but as a rule the offering on Ohios and the best breed is with very little disposition apparently to buy at that value. In Michigan 30c is still the average offering price, but very little business done. The languor to sales seems softwhat oppressive from the added fact that the wool manufacturers profess to see no encouragement for the fall even at the present low values for stock. So far as the spinning interest is concerned the feeling is blue enough.

Cables from London wool sales, dated London, 21st, report a large number of buyers present, but no animation, and prices 15 per cent. lower; quoting superior Australian at 12d, the average being 11d.

Receipts for the week amount to 3 bales domestic and no bales foreign.

Sales for she week foot up 750,000 pounds domestic and no pounds foreign.

There have been the following sales of fleece wools: 1,000 lbs at 37.½c; 2,000 lbs X and X X Penn. at 35@36c; 30,000 lbs X Penn. on p. t.; 5,000 lbs X Ohio at 33c; 15,000 lbs do. at 36c; 3,000 lbs X Mich. at 33½c; 30,000 lbs X do. on p. t.; 2,000 lbs delaine at 32c.

In combing, sales of 2,000 lbs at 36c; 4,000 lbs unwashed Maine do., at 20c; 4,000 lbs delaine at 33½c.

In scoured, sales of 1,000 lbs at 40c; 2,500 lbs at 50c; 1,000 lbs at 48c; 3,000 lbs coarse do. at 40c; 5,000 lbs do. at 40@45c; 30,000 lbs coils on p. t.

In unwashed, sales of 2,500 lbs fine at 22c; 2,000 lbs medium at 25c; 2,000 lbs do at 26c; 4,000 lbs do at 25@26c; 2,000 lbs dingy tub at 27c; 1,000 lbs odds and ends on p. t.; 600 lbs do at 20@25c.

In pulled wools we note sales of 1,000 lbs at 30c; 8,500 lbs on p. t.; 10,000 lbs super at 40c; 7,500 lbs do at 39@40c; 2,000 lbs Maine do at 42c; 1,000 lbs do at 40@42c; 400 lbs No. 2 at 42c; 3,000 lbs extra at 37½c; 12,500 lbs California pulled on p. t.; 30,000 lbs do at 31c.

In California, Oregon, &c., sales of 25,000 lbs spring at 24@25c; 98,000 lbs do at 19¾@23½c; 30,000 lbs do at 20@22½c; 196,000 lbs do on p. t.; 48,000 lbs do at 22@27c; 47,000 lbs do at 26c; 86,000 lbs do at 28 ; 6,000 lbs fall at 16½c; 3,000 lbs do at 17c; 7,000 lbs unwashed Colorado at 16@17c; 15,000 lbs do on p. t.; 9,000 lbs fine Texas at 22½@26½c —*Bulletin.*

[By Telegraph.]

BOSTON, June 24.—Wool was dull during the past week, and buyers are quite indifferent about purchasing except for immediate wants; old Ohio and Pennsylvania X and XX, and X and XX Michigan X 32½@33½c; two washed 35c; combing and delaine fleeces dull; very little inquired for and prices entirely nominal; washed delaine 37½@42c. Unwashed delaine and combing 30@36c; pulled wools plenty and dull; super and X 25@32c, good sippers selling principally at 32@35c.

—New York.

On domestic wools the position may be called about steady for really fine stock, and a fair demand ruling, with now and then some pretty full sales made. At the mills still running the accumulations have become reduced, manufacturers find it necessary to re-stock to some extent, and apparently satisfied that values can hardly be expected to go lower, they are willing to purchase. There is, however, the same old close cautious policy to be observed on all movements, and when an invoice is made up it is known to be what really wanted and wool will be put, while any intimation of adding positively to cost at once checks any further sale. Goods trade is thought to promise somewhat better, but the reality will have to be shown before buyers can be induced to handle material with any greater freedom. Of California and Texas grades the supply remaining on hand is fair, but fleeces, etc., are just between crops, and at present show little thing of a scarcity. New fleeces have no fixed market value at present, but the indications point to pretty low figures.

The sales for the week embrace 31,000 lbs State fleece, part at 37½c; 2,000 lbs unwashed Missouri do; 16,000 lbs X and X X Ohio at 36½c; 11,000 lbs do, 10,000 lbs do, 1,000 lbs Canada, 1,000 lbs tub washed, 56 bags No. 1 pulled, 25 bags super and lambs' do, 15 bags extra do on private terms; 30,000 lbs Texas 20@22c; 5,000 lbs do 16c; 2,000 lbs do 19c; 2,000 lbs do 12c; 20,000 lbs do 19@21c; 6,000 lbs do 20@21c; 16,000 lbs do 21c; 4,000 lbs do 18c; 5,000 lbs do 25c; 7,000 lbs do 17c; 9,000 lbs do 14@16c; 18,000 lbs do fine Eastern 21@22c; 3,000 lbs fall California 12½c; 29,000 lbs spring do 22c; 100,000 lbs do 17@22c; 1,500 lbs do, 10,000 lbs do, 1,000 lbs California scoured on private terms; 7,000 lbs Georgia 24½@25c; 1,200 lbs Lake 23c.—*Bulletin.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 24, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.05 spot; $1.05¾ July; $1.05¾ August; No. 3 do 91c; rejected 79c. Corn steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 46¾c spot; 46¾@46⅝c July; 46¾c August. No. 2 barley; 70c spot or July; 72@72½c August. Rye steady. Barley steady. Malt quiet but firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; $19 spot; $18.90@18.95 July; $19.12½ August. Lard quiet but steady; $11.12½ spot; $11.25 August. Bulk meats market easier; 6¾, 7¾, 7¾@8c.

WHISKY—Quiet but firm.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Flour: market dull; strongly in buyers' favor; receipts 12,000 bbls. No. 2 $2.25@3.00; superfine western and State $3.50@4.10; common to good extra $4.20@4.95; good to choice $5@5.50; white wheat extra $5.15@5.75; extra Ohio $4.75@7.00; St. Louis $5.00@6.75. Rye flour firm at $4.75@5.15. Corn meal steady; western $2.65@3.40. Wheat quiet; receipts 282,000 bush; prime a shade firmer; soft and inferior dull; No. 1 spring $1.28@1.30; No. 2 Northwest $1.14¾; white Ohio 1.32; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.07½. Rye firm; market dull; State 90@96c; western 82@83c; Canada in bond 88@90c. Corn quiet; opened dull and closed heavy; receipts 77,000 bush; western mixed damaged and heated 48@53c; mixed no grade 54c; do steamer 56@57c; yellow steamer 57c; new western mixed ungraded 56@56c. Oats more doing; fancy western mixed and State 34@42c; white western do 36@45c. Hops firm. Coffee very firm; Rio cargo s 15¾@18¼c gold; jobbing 15¾@ 20c gold. Sugar firmer; in fair demand; 7 to 7⅞c; good refining 7¾@8¼c; prime 8¼c. Molasses and Rice unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 8¾c; refined 15@15¾c; naphtha 14½@15c; crude in bulk 7½c. Rosined rosin unchanged. Turpentine steady at 30c. Eggs steady; western 15@17c. Pork: market dull; new mess $19.25@19.40; old mess $18.50@18.75. Lard dull; steam 11¾c; city 10¾c; s. c. middles 11½c. Lard dull and lower; closed steam $11.40@11.45; July $11.35@ 11.40; August $11.55@11.60. Butter heavy; western new 13@25c. Cheese steady for prime; 9c.

—Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Flour quiet, heavy and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; western amber on the spot $1.30@1.35; do red $1.01@1.23. Corn: western opened quiet and steady, and closed fairly active and a shade easier; western mixed 47 @48c. Oats steady, firm and quiet; western white 36@37c; mixed 31@33c. Rye dull at 70c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork $20 bid. Bulk meats, shoulders 8c; clear rib 10¾c loose. Bacon: shoulders 9@9¼c; clear rib 12c. Hams 14¼@15½c. Lard steady and firm; refined 12¾@13¼c. Butter scarce and firm; western 17@21c. Petroleum: crude 8¾@9c; refined 14¾@15½c. Coffee strong, quiet and unchanged. Whisky nominally $1.12¾. Receipts: wheat 1,100 bush; corn 133,600 bush. Shipments: corn 83,000 bush.

—Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Flour: market dull; extra $4.40; family $4.70@4.25; State, Ohio and Indiana $4@5.50; high grades $7@8.50. Wheat: market dull; Western red 95@96c; amber $1.01; No. 2 red $1.40; amber $1.17. Rye quiet. Corn in limited request; yellow 56@57c; white 56c; mill 55c. Oats irregular; white 34@36c; mixed 30@35c. Provisions steady; mess pork $20.50; beef hams 22@ 24c. Lard $11.00@12. Whisky: western $1.12. Petroleum firm; crude 11c; refined 14½c. Receipts of wheat 6,000 bushels; corn 153,000 bushels; shipments of corn 167,000 bushels. Butter: New York and Bradford county and Pennsylvania extra 25@26c; firsts 20@22c; western extra 18c. Cheese: New York State and fancy 9½@10c; western fine 8½c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware fresh 18c; western fresh 17½c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Cotton dull and heavy at 5 7-16@5 9-16d; sales of 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Uplands, sales American, California white wheat average 9s 9@9s 10d; do. Club 9s 9d; red winter, average No. 2 to No. 1 9s 4@9s 6d; winter, 9s 6d@9s 10d. Flour: western canal 24s@25s. Corn: western mixed 25s@26s. Oats 18s@19s. Barley 29s. Peas: Canadian 36@36½s. Cleveseed 50@52s. Mess pork 80s. Beef: prime mess 60s. Lard 42½s. Cheese 51s. Bacon: L. C. 47½s; C. C. 51s.

ANTWERP, June 24.—Petroleum 36f.

—Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Cotton quiet at 11¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm at $1.00@1.15. Corn: demand firm at 47 @48c. Oats quiet but steady at 34@36c. Rye quiet at 74@75c. Pork quiet at $19.50. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam 11¾@11¾c; kettle 12@12½c. Bulk meats steady, with a fair demand; shoulders 7¾@7¾c; clear rib 10c spot and buyer June; clear 10¾@10¾c. Bacon steady, with a fair demand at 8¾, 8¾, 10¾, 10¾, 11¾@11¾c. Whisky in good demand at full prices; $1.10.

—St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall $1.05 cash; $1.05½ June. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed 45@45½c cash; 46¼c June. Oats: market dull; scarcely anything doing. Rye and Barley: nothing doing. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1.11. Pork: market dull at $19.50@19.75. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats nominally unchanged. Bacon steady, with a fair demand at 7¾, 8½, 10¾, 11¼@11¾c.

—Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—Cotton steady at 11¼c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat: demand fair and market firm at 90c@$1.05. Corn quiet; white 46c; mixed 45c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull and nominal at 70c. Provisions steady. Pork $20.50@20.75. Bulk shoulders 7¾@7¾c; clear rib $10.25; clear 10¾c. Bacon: shoulders 8½c; clear rib 10½c; sides 11¾c. Lard: choice 12¼@12½c; leaf 14½c. Whisky $1.10.

—Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 24.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Michigan $1.14; amber Michigan $1.17; seller July $1.20½; No. 2 amber Michigan 97@98c; No. 2 red winter $1.10½; No. 3 do $1.04; do Dayton & Michigan 98c; rejected red 85½c. Corn steady; no inquiry; No. 2 41c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 22¾@23c. Rye firmer and higher; No. 1 72½c. Barley dull, weak and lower; No. 2 spring 72c; No. 3 do 66c.

—Boston.

BOSTON, June 24.—Flour: demand confined to small lots and prices unchanged. Corn quiet but steady; receipts 16,000 bush; rejected 85@86c. Oats market dull; No. 2 white and mixed 33@34c; rejected 30@32c.

—Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—Petroleum firm; standard white 110 test 12c; prime white 150 test 13c, car lots.

—Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 24.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.28; extra white Michigan $1.30. Corn market dull at 50c.

—New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—Coffee quiet and weak; Rio ordinary 15½@16c.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Bbls.
Penna Oil Work.....John S. Davis.....	400

THE WOOL TRADE.

—Pittsburgh.

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[By Telegraph.]

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 24, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.05 spot; $1.05¾ July; $1.05¾ August; No. 3 do 91c; rejected 79c. Corn steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 46¾c spot; 46¾@46⅝c July; 46¾c August. No. 2 barley; 70c spot or July; 72@72½c August. Rye steady. Barley steady. Malt quiet but firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; $19 spot; $18.90@18.95 July; $19.12½ August. Lard quiet but steady; $11.12½ spot; $11.25 August. Bulk meats market easier; 6¾, 7¾, 7¾@8c.

WHISKY—Quiet but firm.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Flour: market dull; strongly in buyers' favor; receipts 12,000 bbls. No. 2 $2.25@3.00; superfine western and State $3.50@4.10; common to good extra $4.20@4.95; good to choice $5@5.50; white wheat extra $5.15@5.75; extra Ohio $4.75@7.00; St. Louis $5.00@6.75. Rye flour firm at $4.75@5.15. Corn meal steady; western $2.65@3.40. Wheat quiet; receipts 282,000 bush; prime a shade firmer; soft and inferior dull; No. 1 spring $1.28@1.30; No. 2 Northwest $1.14¾; white Ohio 1.32; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.07½. Rye firm; market dull; State 90@96c; western 82@83c; Canada in bond 88@90c. Corn quiet; opened dull and closed heavy; receipts 77,000 bush; western mixed damaged and heated 48@53c; mixed no grade 54c; do steamer 56@57c; yellow steamer 57c; new western mixed ungraded 56@56c. Oats more doing; fancy western mixed and State 34@42c; white western do 36@45c. Hops firm. Coffee very firm; Rio cargo s 15¾@18¼c gold; jobbing 15¾@ 20c gold. Sugar firmer; in fair demand; 7 to 7⅞c; good refining 7¾@8¼c; prime 8¼c. Molasses and Rice unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 8¾c; refined 15@15¾c; naphtha 14½@15c; crude in bulk 7½c. Rosined rosin unchanged. Turpentine steady at 30c. Eggs steady; western 15@17c. Pork: market dull; new mess $19.25@19.40; old mess $18.50@18.75. Lard dull; steam 11¾c; city 10¾c; s. c. middles 11½c. Lard dull and lower; closed steam $11.40@11.45; July $11.35@ 11.40; August $11.55@11.60. Butter heavy; western new 13@25c. Cheese steady for prime; 9c.

—Baltimore.

BALT

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary barometer and temperature, southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Nicholas Reilly, of Jersey City, N. J., who was attended within ten days by physicians in this city. Disease supposed to have been inflamation of the bowels. Any physician or other persons who will send information of him to W. A. Gildenfenny, care of Pittsburgh Book & News Company, No. 163 Wood street, will be conferring a great favor on his family, and will be rewarded if necessary.

Errata.

In calling the attention of our readers to the sale of those farms, brickworks, etc., at Highland Station, Beaver county, by Jas. W. Drape & Co., in our issue of Saturday there was a mistake in the date, it should have read Monday, June 26th, instead of Wednesday. The sale takes place to-day, and visitors should take the Chicago express train at 9 A. M. There will be a free lunch on the ground. The sale is positive and a rare chance for bargains is offered.

Grant School Exhibitions.

To-night and to-morrow night the annual exhibitions of the Grant School District will take place in Grant School Hall. The pupils have been preparing assiduously for the occasion for some time past, and an unusually good display will doubtless be made. Every friend of the school will be present, and the fluttering hearts of the younger pupils, and the diffident throbs or self-conscious swelling of the hearts of the older ones be allayed by generous recognition of their toilsome preparations.

The Correct Number.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In the local columns of your edition of this day an item under the head of "The County Home" appears. Am sorry that your reporter obtained his information in relation to the number of inmates in the "Home" at the present time incorrectly. We had on yesterday morning two hundred and twelve inmates. Will you please make the correction and oblige.

Yours truly, &c.,
D. C. HULTZ, Superintendent.
Woodville, Pa., June 25, 1876.

Two Alarms.

There were two alarms of fire on Sunday morning. The first, about half past twelve o'clock, was caused by the burning of a portion of Smith's cooper shop, corner of Thirty-sixth and Penn streets. Loss slight.

The second alarm was from box 43, about an hour later. The house formerly occupied by the Fifth avenue bank, on building below the corner of Elm street and Fifth avenue, was almost totally destroyed. Loss about $2,000. The building was occupied by Mrs. A. Andrews as a boarding house at the time of the fire. It is believed the blaze was caused by one of the boarders overturning and breaking a lighted lamp.

A Yacht Ride.

A number of river men and business men of this city and representatives from several of the city papers, by invitation of Mr. A. Hartupee, made a short excursion on his new steam yacht, "David Hostetter," Saturday evening.

She is a handsome little craft, constructed for pleasure excursions. She is eighty feet in length by twelve in breadth, supplied with a compound engine, which, with the boiler, is situated amid ship. A double screw propeller with thirty-four inch screws, and is intended to make about twenty miles an hour. The hull is constructed of iron and filled in with cork shavings. There are two cabins, one in front and the other aft the engine. The excursion was merely a trial trip to see if everything was in working order. It is the intention of her owner, when she is in service and started down the steep grade on Herron avenue where it intersects Centre avenue, when the harness gave way and the horse taking fright started to run. Herron avenue intersects Centre avenue almost at right angles, and in turning out of the former into the latter at the rapid rate at which the horse was running, the vehicle was thrown against the fence and completely demolished. The occupants all thrown out. Mr. Rosenthal, who was driving, received severe injuries about the head, and it is thought his skull was fractured. He was insensible, and did not become conscious until late last night. Mr. Skillboll was but slightly injured, but his wife sustained a fracture of the collar bone, and also of the left arm, while one of the little girls had her left arm broken near the wrist, and the other received a severe cut on the head. The parties were removed to their homes and Dr. Hamilton summoned, who rendered the necessary surgical assistance.

The place where the accident occurred is an exceedingly dangerous one, and it seems strange that a man would attempt to drive down it with such a load as there was in this barouche.

BASE BALL.

Another Good Game at Union Park—Notes From Other Points.

On Saturday the Alleghenys and Covington Stars played their second game at Union Park, Allegheny. As on the day preceding when the Braddocks and Stars played, the game was an excellent one, the one Saturday, however, being one better in the score. At the end of the second inning it stood—Stars 2; Alleghenys none. The score by innings was:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Stars.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Allegheny.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Stars 8; Alleghenys 5—of which Wilkinson made 3. Passed balls—Stars 1; Alleghenys 3. Missed flies—Junkin 1. Fly catches—Stars 19; Alleghenys 15. Errors—Stars 2; Alleghenys 5. Wild pitches—Alleghenys 1.

St. Louis—Browns 8; Athletics 3.
Columbus—St. Louis 2; Buckeyes 3.
Cincinnati—Boston 8; Cincinnatis 7.
Louisville—Louisvilles 7; Hartfords 2.
Chicago—Chicagos 16; Mutuals 2.

THE CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

Another Meeting at Emerald Hall Last Night—The Compromise Accepted—Nothing Disorderly to Be Allowed.

The Catholic societies of Allegheny county held another meeting in Emerald Hall last night, Mr. P. Foley presiding, and J. J. Conley acting as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was to hear the report of the committee appointed to visit the Joint Centennial Committee of Councils to endeavor to obtain from the latter committee some action looking to an amicable settlement of the differences in regard to the turn-out on the Fourth.

The committee reported the agreement that was made between the Orangemen and these bodies, the facts of which were published at the time. The agreement was to the effect that each society should turn out in regalia, but exclude all but American flags, and play no offensive tunes. To this the meeting, after some little discussion, unanimously agreed.

A preamble and resolutions were then adopted. These were in effect that the Irish Catholics do not wish the news to go to the old country that any disturbance took place here on the occasion of the celebration of American independence. The Irish Catholics, citizens of this county, desire to show their loyalty to the country of their adoption, and to the end will use all means in their power to prevent trouble on our National birthday. The resolutions provide for the adoption of arrangements for promptly expelling from membership any member who neglects to conduct himself in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions.

Adjourned.

If the weather is too hot, and you desire not to bake your own bread, remember that bread made from the best flour that can be had, is sold by S. S. Marvin & Co., 18 Fifth avenue.

A Driving Mare for Sale.

A fine black sorrel driving mare for sale. Kind and gentle, perfectly sound, and seven years old. Will be sold cheap for want of use. Address X, GAZETTE office.

Flags. Flags. Flags.

The cheapest and best in the city, at
L. T. YODER'S,
No. 51 Smithfield St., near 4th ave.

Prices Reduced

both in new work and repairing, at the new carriage works of C. West & Co., corner Duquesne Way and Evans Alley, between Fourth and Fifth streets, fronting the Allegheny river.

Fireworks! Fireworks!

Committees on Fireworks will find a huge assortment of large exhibition pieces at
POLLOCK'S,
332 Liberty street.

Children's Sailor Collars, new style, at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Fans. Fans. Fans.

A large assortment from 5 cts. up, at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny

Pyrotechnics.

at L. T. YODER'S,
No. 51 Smithfield St., near 4th ave.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

Saturday was judgement day in the Criminal Court and the following named persons convicted of the offences stated were sentenced:

Philip Murry, convicted of manslaughter for killing Jas. White, to pay a fine of 6¼ cents to the Commonwealth, the costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in Western Penetentiary for a term of ten the years.

S. W. Grier, convicted of fraudulently making a written instrument, was sentenced to the Work House for two years.

John Miller, for larceny, one year to the Work House.

Charles Hendricks and Henrietta Hendricks, for selling liquor to minors, fined $200 and costs.

Henry West, for larceny, was sent nine months to the Work House.

Landy Moatra, for larceny, one year to the Workhouse.

Floyd Carroll, for assault and battery, fined forty dollars and costs.

George Dufner, for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

Peter Leutral, for larceny, was sentenced five days to jail.

Joseph Bowers, larceny, sent to the Workhouse for six months.

Joseph Langan, for larceny from the person, was sent to the Workhouse for nine months.

Joseph Herron, for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sent one year to jail.

Thos. O'Neil, for larceny, sixty days to the Workhouse.

Trial List for To-day.

S. Johnkoseke,	Frank McGlintock,
Franz Johnkoseke,	H. C. Cimmiotti,
Herman Freese,	J. F. Train,
H. Rosenblat,	Henry Miller,
Joseph Dieterly,	Rachel King,
Chas. Ran et al,	Clara Meyers,
Jacob Walker, et al.	Lizzie Marburg et al
Mary White,	Augusta Bonnert,
Rivers & Mooney,	D. Davis,
H. Metzgar.	F. G. Palmer, et al.
Peter Dark,	J. McElhiney,
H. B. Aldrich,	James J. Fox,
Emma Wachter,	M. Smith,
John Simpson,	Jennie Jackson,
Ellen Barrington,	James Parshall et al
J. P. Bare,	W. C. Boyd,
H. J. McIlvren (2)	

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Philip Faul. The auditors report confirmed absolute, and money ordered to be paid.

John Bailey appointed Election Assessor for the First precinct of the Seventeenth ward.

William McCarthy was appointed Election Assessor of the First district of the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs, Gustave A. Thomsen. The report of John A. Koercher confirmed absolute.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of James Bryar, assignee ordered to pay into Court the money realized from sale of property levied on, and a rule granted to show cause why the same should not be paid to the Tradesman's National Bank.

The application of the Pennsylvania Reform School, for amendment of its charter, in order that it may avail itself of the State appropriations allowed.

Mary E. Pentz vs. Wm. Pentz, J. S. Haymaker, Esq., appointed commissioner instead of A. P. Morrison.

Voluntary assignment of Dr. John Perchment. Petition presented and leave granted to sell the real estate thereby described.

Jane C. Swissheim vs. James Swissheim. Defendant ordered to pay to plaintiff the sum of $4,532 47, $1,133 11 to Wm. G. Hawkins, and $1,133 11 to Thos. Penny.

Luther Workman et al. vs. Wm. A. Kaufman et al. Report of commissioner confirmed absolute.

In the voluntary assignment of Stephen Smith, auditors report confirmed absolute.

In the voluntary assignment of John Bartley & Co., order made confirming report as to disbursement of amounts due individual creditors of John Bartley.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. William Clinton, a rule was granted on Joseph Irwin to pay fines into Court.

Leonard Offenbach appointed election assessor of the Third district of the Sixteenth ward, and William McCarthy of the First district, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

In the matter of the lunacy of Robert Douglass, A. F. Alexander appointed commissioner.

In the voluntary assignment of Joseph E. Weddell, J. S. Cook appointed auditor.

Voluntary assignment of Henry Silverman. Exceptions filed to account, *nunc pro tunc.*

Francis Vaile vs. Catharine Vaile. In divorce, J. S. Vanvorhees, Esq., appointed examiner.

Caroline Beilstein vs. Christian Beilstein. In divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Frank H. Hasbrouck et al. vs. Mary P. Haslage. In divorce. Subpœna awarded.

In the matter of the application of Weeds et al., for an injunction to restrain the School Directors of Verona borough from selling the school house in said borough, argued by J. S. Slagel and George W. De Camp, Esq., for petitioners, and George P. Hamilton, Esq., contra. After hearing the argument the injunction was continued until further order of Court.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

The report of viewers in the matter of the Sewickley water works, approved.

Mary C. Civil, by her next vs. John Civil. In divorce. James Collins appointed examiner.

In the case of MacConnell & Son vs City of Baltimore, the bond was approved and case ordered for trial in September.

Kleber Bros. vs. Hay & Shaw. Verdict modified and new trial refused.

Britton and wife vs Rose et al. New trial refused.

Court Brevities.

SENTENCE in the case of Lafferty and Elliott, convicted of rape, was deferred.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT at Wilinsfort, Friday, Chas. W. Burh was convicted for passing counterfeit money, and George B. Camp for having counterfeit money in his possession.

IN THE matter of the prosecution of J. T. Brady, formerly a banker of this city, by S. Brandt, of Westmoreland county, it is claimed by Mr. Brady that he has receipts for the money claimed to have been paid by him.

OLIVER ELMER FLANNEGAN, of Blair county, convicted of tampering with the United States Mail, in the United States District Court, at Wilkinsport, was sentenced Friday, by Judge McCandless, to the Penitentiary for a term of three year.

A SUIT FOR damages for trespass was instituted in Common Pleas Court No. 1, by Jos. Snively against John E. Domnell, deputy sheriff. The alleged trespass was the defendent levying upon plaintiffs goods and not permiting him to take the benefit of the $300 exemption law.

WILLIAM FREW administrator of the estate of J. McCullough, deceased, filed a bill in equity in Common Pleas Court No. 2 against Robert D. Clark, Thomas Houston, the Exchange National Bank, James P. Hanna and Smith K. Campbell. The plaintiff asks the Court to direct Houston and Clark to pay him, the plaintiff, moneys received as dividends on certain stock, and that the assignment of these dividends by Clark to Hanna may be declared void.

PHILIP MURRAY, convicted of manslaughter for killing James White at Zug's mill over a year ago, received his sentence yesterday, as will be seen by reference to the report of court proceedings. Murray was tried at the September sessions and found guilty of murder in the first degree. The case was taken to the Supreme Court and a new trial granted, upon which he was convicted of manslaughter, the third or lowest grade of felonious homicide. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of ten years.

A PETITION was filed in the U. S. District Court Saturday, by Wm. H. Watt, of Latrobe, Westmoreland county, for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and William M. Lloyd, of Altoona, and George F. Huff, of Greensburg. The liabilities are mostly small amounts, divided between two hundred and fifty creditors, the majority varying between $100 and $500, the highest being $2,500, and but four or five running over $1,000. The assets comprise two-thirds of a house and lot in West Latrobe valued at $7,000; two-thirds of a farm in Unity township, Westmoreland county; $20,000 lot of ground on Ligonier street, Latrobe, worth $8,000; and $3,000 in bank certificates of deposits, the highest amount being $10,000. The persons named in the petition were doing a banking business under the firm name of Lloyd, Huff & Watt.

JOSEPH HERRON, convicted of the larceny of a watch, in his statement to the Court said that it was not his intention to steal the watch. He had been drunk on the night previous, and was sleeping with Newell, the owner of the watch. On getting up early in the morning and seeing the watch in the bed, and there being no lock on the door he took it with him, intending to return before Newell got up. While out he met some friends who prevailed upon him to pawn the watch, on which he received $10. He then started back to see Newell, and meeting him on the street, told him what he had done, and while talking with Newell a detective came up and arrested him. Newell refused to make an information against him, stating that he did not believe he intended to steal the watch. Mr. John Coyle attorney for Newell stated that he Newell had said to him that he did not believe Herron intended to steal the watch.

THERE WAS a difference of opinion between Judges Starrett and Stowe, on the matter of granting an injunction to restrain the school directors of the borough of Verona from selling the school property. Both appeared to be of the opinion that the property should not be sold, as was contemplated by the directors, but Judge Stowe doubted the right of the Court to interfere in the matter. Judge Sterrett was of the opinion that it would be an outrage upon the citizens of the place to sell the property at this time and in the manner proposed, and it was evident to him that there was something wrong in the proceedings, that the object to be attained by selling the property was evidently not to benefit the citizens of the borough, but rather the advancement of the interest of an individual or a few individuals; and he thought the Court should and could intervene to prevent a manifest wrong from being perpetrated, which could be prevented in no other way. Being divided in opinion on the matter the final decision of the Court was reserved and the injunction continued until further order of Court.

CELEBRATION MATTERS.

Meeting of Committees Saturday Night—The Pyrotechnic Display—The Bakers' Meeting—Incidentals.

The Joint Centennial Committee held another meeting on Saturday night, Chairman Fox presiding.

The Chairman stated that about 300 subscription books had been sent out, and that there was a fair prospect that the amount raised would be sufficient. The Committee had not yet arranged for fireworks, and it had this and many other matters to attend to. There was but a week left to work. So far as the turn-out was concerned it promised well. They had reports thus far that guaranteed a turn-out of twelve thousand men on foot.

On motion, a meeting of the Centennial Finance Committee was called for Tuesday evening, to see about money matters.

Mr. Kramer, of the Committee on Fire Works, said it was important that the fire works be ordered immediately. In his opinion Pittsburgh will hardly do credit to herself for less than a one thousand five hundred dollar display.

After some discussion it was decided to wait until Tuesday evening when all the members of the Finance Committee will meet, and the amount of collections be ascertained. The order will then be sent on.

A resolution was adopted that the collections made be each collector be published.

Capt. W. C. Cooke offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three—one from Pittsburgh, one from the South Side, and one from Allegheny—be appointed to procure medals to be given to the winning crews who participate in the Centennial regatta and that this committee have full power to act. Capt. W. C. Cooke, John L. Gribbon and Harry Moore were appointed as the committee.

A resolution requesting the merchants of the two cities to close their places of business on the Fourth was adopted.

It was reported that the French society would turn out four hundred men, in white suits, on foot, with a brass band; the Bohemian Literary society one hundred and fifty, and the Emerald Beneficial Association one thousand men.

Notification was made of the acceptance by S. Dunc Karrs of the Marshalship of the Fifth Division.

John Shipton was appointed chairman of the Pittsburgh Finance Committee, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Marshals also held a meeting Saturday night in the City Clerk's office. As a result of their deliberations the following order was issued:

All the organizations that contemplate joining the Fourth of July jubilee are requested by the Marshals to report as early as possible their names and the music they will furnish.

The Pittsburgh divisions are to report to Col. Samuel Kilgore, Chief of Staff, at the County Treasurer's office.

Second division (south of the river) will report to Captain W. F. Erwin Chief of Staff, at Painter's mill, South Side, or to Squire J. P. Heisel, Twenty-eighth ward.

Third division, Allegheny, will report to Major W. S. Caldwell, Chief of Staff, at No. 10 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

The Fourth division (Allegheny county, out side of the cities) will report to Marshal J. Kiel, Sharpsburg, or Clerk Morrow, City Hall.

Fifth division (western part of the State outside of Allegheny county) to Marshal S. D. Karns or Clerk Morrow, City Hall.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Councils meet this afternoon, and will then probably adjourn until September.

····There are one thousand five hundred miles of pipe line in the oil regions, to lay which cost about $2,682,000.

····The time table of some of our Railroads changed yesterday. Parties using them should make a note of it.

····Wendle Eberhart was fined $25 and costs yesterday by acting Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, for abusing his wife.

····Now is the time to pay your Allegheny taxes. This is the last week that the 5 per cent. discount will be allowed.

····About eight hundred dollars worth of cables and ropes were stolen from the wharfs in the First, Fourth and Fifth wards, Allegheny, during last week.

····Mary Coffey and Wilson Staley, vagrants, were sent to the work house by Mayor McCarthy, on Saturday, the former for six months and the latter for three.

····Thursday night a lot of provisions were stolen out of a house on Washington street, near Ninth street, Allegheny, leaving the occupants without anything for breakfast.

····A branch of the Clan-na-Gael was very successfully organized at McKeesport on the 24th inst. They hold weekly meetings, and are strictly neutral in religion and American politics.

····A grocer on James street, Allegheny, named Peter Ruhl, left his home on Friday morning, since which time nothing has been heard of him. His friends are very uneasy about his continued absence.

····Mr. C. B. Merrill, whose valise was stolen by J. H. Scanlon, having refused to prosecute the thief, the Mayor on Saturday fined Scanlon $50 for being a suspicious character. He paid the fine and was released.

····The Sharpsburg school directors have elected the following teachers: Prof. Baker, of Rochester, Pa., principal; Mrs. Baker, Ella Dunlap, Mrs. M. Morton, Jennie McLain, Maggie Taylor and Ida Ingersoll, teachers.

····Gaust, the man who fell over an embankment on Saturday night while trying to escape from officer Coulson, was on Saturday taken to the Central Station to await a hearing on a charge of larceny by bailee of a set of harness.

····Florentine Gross, of No. 63 Howard street, Allegheny, had the flesh of one of his legs badly lacerated and his back severely injured by an accident that befel him on Saturday at the round house of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

····A meeting of the school directors of the several wards on the South Side was held on Friday evening. They protested against the removal of Prof. Huey, music teacher, by the Central Board, and asked that body to rescind its action.

····Saturday evening at 6 o'clock a negro named Rowan created a disturbance on Second street, Allegheny, and struck a man named Jewell on the head with a cobble stone, inflicting an ugly wound. The negro was lodged in the lock-up.

····The Society of the Ninth Regiment P. R. V. C., met on Saturday night at the office of Major T. B. Swearingen, on Fourth avenue, and decided to hold their reunion at New Brighton on the 28th of July. Capt. Robert Taggart was requested to deliver the oration.

····Frank Kramer and a young man named Hall were arrested Saturday on a charge of robbing the residence of Mr. Stewart Clark, in the Twenty-first ward, on Friday night, of six dollars in money and a satchel. They will have a hearing before Deputy Mayor Lowry.

····A building on Fifteenth street, South Side, formerly occupied by Mr Mundall's pot house, used for the manufacture of pots for melting glass, was demolished Saturday morning. There were fourteen large clay pots on the second floor, which gave way, wrecking the building and smashing the pots.

····Mr. Charles Garber has prepared a decoration piece to be placed in front of City Hall on the Fourth. It is composed of two large pictures, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," and the "Surrender of Cornwallis," surrounded by small vignettes. The size of the piece is thirty-one by eleven feet.

····A preliminary meeting for the organization of a Hayes and Wheeler Club, was held Saturday night in the Twenty-fourth ward schoolhouse. An enthusiastic time was passed, and after a full discussion of the matter a committee on permanent organization was appointed to report at an early day.

····The suit of Arthur Gainsford against the Pennsylvania Company, instituted in December, 1872, for $10,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by him because the company refused to furnish him cars with which to supply his customers with coke, has been settled by the payment on the part of the company of $6000 to him.

····H. G. Carpenter drove through on City Avenue Wagon on Saturday one hundred and twenty-five pounds of nitro-glycerine belonging to W. A. Myers, of Titusville. The transportation of the explosive material on the city streets is prohibited by law, Carpenter was arrested and fined $313.50, which he paid.

····The body of William Wolf, who was drowned in the Allegheny river Friday evening, was recovered by boatmen Scott early Saturday morning, and removed to the residence of deceased's parents on Fifth avenue. An inquest was held on the body Saturday by the Coroner's jury, who returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

····Tom Allen, the pugilist, passed through the city Friday night, reaching here on the Limited Mail at 5:21 in the evening, bound for St. Louis, and staying until the 9:30 train left for the west. While he got away with three lunches in rapid succession, each one being of considerable dimensions. That, perhaps, is the way he gets his weight of muscle.

····On Friday detective Demmel arrested three notorious characters giving their names as James Rodgers, John Wilson and Albert King. They claimed to be from Columbus, and the Chief of Police at that place being asked in reference to them replied that they were known little else than pickpockets. The Mayor sent them to the Work House on Saturday for six months.

····Saturday evening as Mr. Joseph McNaugher, of Allegheny, was walking along Ohio street he suddenly became very ill and walked into a store where he became insensible. He was removed to the residence of a friend on Federal street and Dr. Hamilton summoned. He was still lying in a very critical condition last evening and was not to be removed to his home.

····A couple of night soilers at work in rear of No. 20 Third avenue, Friday evening found the body of a male child in the cess pool at which they were working, the body was in a state of decomposition. The Coroner was notified and an inquest was held Saturday morning; the jury finding that the child "came to its death at the place above mentioned in a manner unknown."

····About half past twelve o'clock yesterday morning a young man named John Geyer notified the Allegheny police that two highwaymen had attempted to rob him at the railroad bridge. They had also stopped him there and demanded his money, but on his informing them that he had no money, one of them drew a revolver and told him he would just allow him two minutes to get out of his sight, and he moved off at a lively rate.

PERSONAL.

***Register Gray has gone to Lake Erie.

***Mr. E. J. Keenan has become the editor of the Greensburg *Democratic Times*.

***Mr. T. C. Lazear and son, of this city, spent several days of last week at Waynesburg.

***Col. P. N. Guthrie, of the Duquesne Greys, was serenaded by the German Band on Friday night.

***Mr. James Vick, formerly foreman of the *Chronicle*, and a well known Pittsburgh printer, died yesterday morning in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

***John Donaghy has sold "The Little Commissary," as pretty a picture as ever was painted in Pittsburgh, to Mr. James Means, of Steubenville.

***D. C. Shaw, Esq., has been elected Principal of Mt. Washington school, Lower St. Clair township, and Alex. Phillips, Esq., Principal of Williamsburg school.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy

is NO PATENT MEDICINE HUMBUG, got up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing remedy, a perfect Specific for CATARRH and "COLD IN THE HEAD," also for Offensive Breath, Loss or Impairment of Sense of Smell, Taste, or Hearing; Watery, or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the Head, when caused as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh.

BUY! BUY! BUY!

A Farm—A Farm—A Farm.

At the important Auction Sale of three Farms to-day (Monday) at Highland Station, Beaver county, railroad station adjoins each Farm. Take Chicago express train at nine o'clock this (Monday) morning for Highland Station. Free lunch on the grounds. Positive sale.

JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Luxurious Living.

He who eats at the table of Mrs. S. Bair, No. 108 Fourth avenue, lives on the fat of the land, as her dishes are varied with all the productions of every season and every clime.

HOMOEOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homoeopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Fireworks! Fireworks!

The largest stock of Fireworks and Flags ever offered in the city, at
POLLOCK'S,
332 Liberty street,
above Smithfield.

Just Received.

Ladies' White Lace Jackets, selling at low prices, at
J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

Servia's War Preparations.

BELGRADE, June 24.—A battery of field artillery was dispatched to the frontier to-day. The reserves called out for service number six thousand men, and are divided into thirty companies. All arrangements have been made for the entire Servian army taking up its strategical positions by the 27th of June should a rupture with the Porte ensue, which is by no means unavoidable. Warlike action is scarcely likely to begin before the first days of July. It is possible Prince Milan will next week issue a proclamation resembling a war manifesto and then join the army at Belgrade.

False Rumors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24.—There is no foundation for the alarming rumors in the French papers. Complete tranquility prevails.

The Turkish Debt.

The Government is devising measures to assume the payment of interest on the national debt. A convention with the Imperial Ottoman Bank is being negotiated.

Nicsic Provisioned.

General Muhktar Pasha entered Niesic unopposed with another convoy of provisions.

The Bulgarian Troubles.

A proclamation from the Grand Vizier accedes concord between the Christians and Mahomedans of Bulgaria.

The Fourth of July in London.

LONDON, June 24.—The American residents will celebrate the Fourth by a dinner. A majority of the English notabilities invited declined. Dean Stanley writes, saying the recent death of his wife prevents him participating in any public affair of a like nature. He expresses his sympathy, and says if on the Fourth any Americans desire to view Westminster Abbey he will be happy to conduct them through it and point out the graves of some of their dead. John Bright deeply regrets that the state of his health will prevent his attendance.

The Louisville Forger.

It is learned that Charles Brent, the Louisville forger, released on the 19th, has voluntarily signed a release of the money taken from him on his arrest, and he will probably return to America.

International Rowing Match.

LONDON, June 24.—An international rowing match between four of the London Rowing Club and four of the best oarsmen of Frankfort-on-the-Main took place to-day on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake. The Londoners, the favorites at long odds, led at the start, and won easily by eight lengths. The boats carried coxwains.

Bandits Captured.

HAVANA, June 24.—Seven bandits who took refuge in the city were captured yesterday. One was shot while resisting arrest.

Death of a Sculptor.

LONDON, June 24.—Matthew Noble, a well known English sculptor, is dead.

Austrian Slave Agitation.

BERLIN, June 24.—Austria purposes declaring her provinces adjoining Servia and Herzegovina in a state of siege to check the growing slave agitation.

The Croats.

VIENNA, June 24.—Twenty thousand refugees will be interned in Croatia to prevent their intercourse with the insurgents. The Cretian Assembly have sent a memorial to Constantinople asking that a Christian native be appointed Governor and requesting other reforms.

The French Catholics.

PARIS, June 24.—A strong Catholic movement is on foot for petitioning the forthcoming Council against its granting university degrees.

Confidence.

COPENHAGEN, June 24.—The Lower House of the Rigsdag closed its session today. Only meagre reports of the Left were present, and they unanimously passed a vote of want of confidence in the Government.]

Negotiations Suspended.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24.—The Servian delegate, Ristics, whose mission had made some progress, has suddenly suspended negotiations.

Religion in Spain.

MADRID, June 25.—In Congress yesterday the Government was asked whether it had been informed that England intended to address observations to it respecting the application of the religious toleration clause of the new constitution. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that he had no such information, but if any foreign Government attempted interference in the matter of the application of the constitution, Spain, in dealing with such interference, would follow the dictates of national honor.

Serious Railway Accident.

MADRID, June 25.—The mail train on the Saragossa Railway ran off the line of track yesterday between Tauregа and Cervia. Seventeen persons were killed and thirty-seven injured.

Preparations in France.

PARIS, June 25.—The Bonapartist Deputies Cassagnac and Mitchell have prepared an amendment to Marcou's proposal for the prosecution of the originators and accomplices of the *coup de etat*. The amendment provides that the 7,500,000 citizens who sanctioned the *coup de etat* by their suffrages be considered as accomplices.

Birthday Celebration.

VERSAILLES, June 25.—The Republicans enthusiastically celebrated the birthday of General Hocke yesterday, by a banquet, at which three hundred persons were present, including many Senators and Deputies of the Left and Left Centre. Deputy de Ferry, who occupied the chair, made the first speech. He expressed confidence in President McMahon, and M. Dufaure as chief of the cabinet. Gambetta spoke at length. He warned the Republicans not to be too intoxicated with victory. He exhorted all parties to a mutual looking forward to the day when clemency might be extended to all without distruction.

"The republic," continued the orator, "is a Government of peace and order. The programme is peace, education and concord. Peacefulness constitutes our strength and the disturbances of Europe. The personal character of the republic inspires a feeling of security which no monarchy could give."

Eloquent remarks were made by several gentlemen.

The Salonica Outrage.

BRUSSELS, June 25.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the powers, and especially Germany, insists upon serious prosecution of the parties really responsible for the murders at Salonica. The Porte appears inclined to accede to the demand.

Russia's Hostility.

LONDON, June 25.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* says it is able to confirm in the most decided manner the report of the impending recall of Gen. Ignatieff, Russian ambassador from Constantinople.

The Situation in Servia.

The telegrams concerning Servia are exceedingly conflicting. A Vienna correspondent of the *Times* reports that the situation changes continually.

A dispatch to the *Times*, dated Cattaro, Saturday, says: "Information from usually well informed quarters represents that Servia will enter the field on Sunday and Montenegro on Monday."

A dispatch to the same paper, dated Cettinge, Sunday, pronounces the information received at Cattaro exaggerated, but admits that the situation is critical. The southern frontier of Montenegro is blockaded by Turks. A new camp has been formed at Sutorina.

A *Times* telegram, dated Vienna, Saturday, declares Servian news more pacific. There is no question of a march to the frontier, nor of a manifesto from Prince Milan. The mission of Minister Ristics has resulted in the Turks sending forward more troops, but the latter declare they will take no notice of the warlike demonstrations and avoid everything that might be construed as a provocation.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* quotes a dispatch to the Russian Telegraphic Agency, which concludes as follows: "If the complications are between Turkey and Servia, they cannot be considered as the result of material and very obvious support extended to Turkey by England."

The *Times'* correspondent adds: "Russia, despite the dex terous remarks of her special agency, knows quite well that England will not give Turkey any material support against her insurgent subjects or vassals. England has never pursued any other policy than one of non-interference. She has always observed it. She is resolved to maintain that policy, and when she refused to adhere to the Berlin memorandum she did not shrink from backing up her her theory in favor of non-intervention by a formal engagement not to intervene. The engagement is in decided terms, and in the hands of Gortschakoff."

A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* reports public opinion in Russia much excited. It is threatened that the Russian Government will sustain Servia in breaking through the military cordon with which she has been surrounded by Turkey.

Revolution or War.

LONDON, June 26.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch asserts that the Russian representative at Belgrade is privately abetting the war party. England is using her influence to restrain Prince Milan, who, however, declares it is now too late to resist the tide of events, and his only choice is revolution or war.

The *Politik*, a newspaper of Prague, asserts that Servia has demanded the abandonment by the Turks of their camp at Nitsch, and Turkey has refused.

Firearms Wanted.

The *New Free Press* of Vienna, says the Porte, with a view of establishing a financial administration, intends to apply at London for qualified British officials willing to enter the Turkish service.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Army Appropriation bill reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations strikes out the eight sections by which the House proposed to reduce and reorganize the army, and to establish lower salaries for officers. Amendments are reported increasing the House items of appropriations to an aggregate of over three million dollars, so as to provide for continuing the present force of 25,000 men, and officer's salaries prescribed by existing law, and also to more nearly conform to the estimates of Secretary Taft in other respects.

THE 4TH IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Programme for Its Observance.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The formal programme for the grand ceremonies of the Fourth of July observances is completed. The ceremonies will take place at Independence Hall, beginning at an early hour with a review of the military from in front of the Hall on Chestnut street. The literary exercises, under the auspices of the United States Centennial Commission, take place in the square immediately in rear of Independence Hall. The exercises commence immediately after the termination of the military parade, at 11 o'clock, and will be initiated by Bishop Simpson; an overture, "The Great Republic," by George F. Bristow, of New York; reading of the Declaration of Independence from the original document by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia; a hymn of welcome by Oliver Wendell Holmes; music of Keller's hymn; national ode by Bayard Taylor; "A Greeting from Brazil," a hymn composed at the request of Dom Pedro, Emperor, by a distinguished Brazilian, Carlos Gomez, and dedicated to the American people; and an oration by Wm. M. Evarts, of New York.

Invitations to witness the demonstration on the evening of the 3d and to participate in the observances of the 4th were sent by General Hawley to the Governors of all the States and Territories, and from several there are assurances of their intention to be present. From Governor McCreary, of Kentucky, and Rice, of Massachusetts, telegrams were received on Saturday, the former stating that he would be here on the 3d, and the latter that he would arrive on the 4th.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, June 25, 1876.

River 10 feet, and falling. Partly cloudy and warm.

VICKSBURG, June 25, 1876.

Passed up—Atlantic, Saturday. Fannie Tatum and Golden Rule. Passed down—City of Helena.

MEMPHIS, June 25, 1876.

The river fell six inches, and stands 21 feet 8 inches. Weather clear; mercury 86. Reported—Sie, Genevieve, Vicksburg; Maude, St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, June 25, 1876.

Rainy and hot; mercury 75 to 86. River 7 feet and falling. Up—Idlewild, 5 P. M.; Kanawha, 8 A. M.; Idlewild, 8 P. M., to-day. Down—Grey Eagle, 2 P. M.; Bowling Green, 8. No signals.

LOUISVILLE, June 25, 1876.

River 8 feet 9 inches in canal. Warm and cloudy. Arrived—Morgan, Robert Mitchell, Sandy and Vint Shinkle, Memphis; Bonanza, Cincinnati; Fawn, Henderson; Kanawha, Pomeroy. Departed —Morgan and Robt. Mitchell, New Orleans; Sandy, Evansville; Shinkle, Memphis; Bonanza, Cincinnati.

CAIRO, June 25, 1876.

Arrived—Cons. Millar, from Cincinnati, 9 P. M.;

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the carriers will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are station. ary barometer and temperature, southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Nicholas Kelly, of Jersey City, N. J., who was attended within ten days by physicians in this city. Disease supposed to have been inflamation of the bowels. Any physician or other persons who will send information of him to W. A. Gildenfenny, care of Pittsburgh Book & News Company, No. 143 Wood street, will be conferring a great favor on his family, and will be rewarded if necessary.

Errata.

In calling the attention of our readers to the sale of those farms, brickworks, etc., at Highland Station, Beaver county, by Jas. W. Drape & Co., in our issue of Saturday there was a mistake in the date, it should have read Monday, June 26th, instead of Wednesday. The sale takes place to-day, and visitors should take the Chartiers express train at 9 A. M. There will be a free lunch on the ground. The sale is positive and a rare chance for bargains is offered.

Grant School Exhibitions.

To-night and to-morrow night the annual exhibitions of the Grant School District will take place in Grant School Hall. The pupils have been preparing assiduously for the occasion for some time past, and an unusually good display will doubtless be made. Every friend of the school will be present, and the fluttering hearts of the younger pupils, and the diffident throbs or self-conscious swelling of the hearts of the older ones be allayed by generous recognition of their toilsome preparations.

The Correct Number.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In the local columns of your edition of this day an item under the head of "The County Home" appears. Am sorry that your reporter obtained his information in relation to the number of inmates in the "Home" at the present time incorrectly. We had on yesterday morning two hundred and twelve inmates. Will you please make the correction and oblige.

Yours truly, &c.,
D. C. HULTZ, Superintendent.
Woodville, Pa., June 25, 1876.

Two Alarms.

There were two alarms of fire on Sunday morning. The first, about half past twelve o'clock, was caused by the burning of a portion of Smith's cooper shop, corner of Thirty-sixth and Penn streets. Loss slight.

The second alarm was from box 43, about an hour later. The house formerly occupied by the Misses Bank, on the building below the corner of Elm street and Fifth avenue, was almost totally destroyed. Loss about $2,000. The building was occupied by Mrs. A. Andrews as a boarding house at the time of the fire. It is believed the blaze was caused by one of the boarders overturning and breaking a lighted lamp.

A Yacht Ride.

A number of river men and business men of this city and representatives from several of the city papers, by invitation of Mr. A. Hartupee, made a short excursion on his new steam yacht, "David Hostetter," Saturday evening.

She is a handsome little craft, constructed for pleasure excursions. She is eighty feet in length by twelve in breadth, supplied with a compound engine, which, with the boiler, is situated amid ship. A double screw propeller with thirty-four inch screws and is intended to make about twenty miles an hour. The hull is constructed of iron and filled in with cork shavings. There are two cabins, one in front and the other aft. The object of the excursion was merely a trial trip to see if everything was in working order. It is the intention of her owner, when she is in working trim, to make a more extended trip.

Serious Accident.

An accident occurred about three o'clock yesterday afternoon at the junction of Herron and Centre avenues, by which three persons were severely and one seriously injured. Mr. P. Rosenthall, a junk dealer, residing on Franklin street, near Elm, accompanied by Mr. A. Skillbull and family consisting of his wife and three children, residing at 56 Colwell street, were taking a drive to East Liberty in a barouche drawn by one horse. They drove out Wylie street some distance, then across to Herron avenue and started down the steep grade on the opposite side. When here the horse's Centre avenue, when the harness gave way and the horse taking fright started to run. Here a runaway occurred. The horse running almost at right angles, and in turning out of the former into the latter at the rapid rate at which the horse was running, the vehicle was thrown against the fence and completely demolished, and the occupants all thrown out. Mr. Rosenthall, who was driving, received severe injuries about the head, and it is thought his skull was fractured. He was handled, and did not become conscious until late last evening. Mr. Skillbull was but slightly injured, but his wife sustained a fracture of the collar bone, and also of the left arm, while one of the little girls had her right arm broken at the wrist, and the other received a severe cut on the head. The parties were removed to their homes on Fifth avenue. Hamilton was summoned, who rendered the necessary surgical assistance.

The place where the accident occurred is an exceedingly dangerous one, and it seems strange that a man would attempt to drive down it with such a load as there was in this barouche.

BASE BALL.

Another Good Game at Union Park—Notes From Other Points.

On Saturday the Alleghenys and Covington Stars played their second game at Union Park, Allegheny. As on the day preceding when the Braddocks and Stars played, the game was an excellent one, the one Saturday, however, being one better in the score. At the conclusion of the ninth inning, Stars, 2; Alleghenys none. The score by innings was:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stars.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Alleghenys....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Base hits—Stars 8; Alleghenys 5—of which Wilkinson made 3. Passed balls—Stars 1; Alleghenys 3. Wild flies—Funchin 1. Fly catches—Stars 19; Alleghenys 15. Errors—Stars 2; Alleghenys 5. Wild pitches—Alleghenys 1.

St. Louis—Keefe 3; Athletics 3.
Columbus—St. Louis 2; Buckeyes 3.
Cincinnati—Bostons 8; Cincinnatis 7.
Louisville—Louisvilles 7; Hartfords 2.
Chicago—Chicagos 16; Mutuals 2.

THE CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

Another Meeting of Emerald Hall Last Night—The Committee Appointed at Meeting Yesterday to Be Recalled.

The Catholic societies of Allegheny county held another meeting in Emerald Hall last night, Mr. P. Foley presiding, and J. J. Conley acting as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was to hear the report of the committee appointed to visit the Joint Centennial Committee of Councils to endeavor to obtain from the latter committee some action looking to an amicable settlement of the difference in regard to the turn-out on the Fourth.

The committee reported the agreement that was made between the Orangemen and themselves, the facts of which were published at the time. The agreement was to the effect that each society should turn out in regalia, but exclude all but American flags, and play no offensive tunes. To this the meeting, after some little discussion, unanimously agreed.

A preamble and resolutions were then adopted. These set forth in brief that the Irish Catholics do not wish the news to go to the old country that any disturbance took place here on the occasion of the celebration of American independence. The Irish Catholics, citizens of this county, desire to show their loyalty to the country of their adoption, and to that end will use all means in their power to prevent trouble on our National birthday. The resolutions provide for the adoption of arrangements for promptly expelling any member from the lines who neglects, or does not behave in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions.

Adjourned.

If the weather is too hot, and you desire not to bake your own bread, remember that bread made from the best flour that can be had, is sold by S. S. Marvin & Co., 18 Fifth avenue.

A Driving Horse for Sale.

A fine bloodsorrel driving mare for sale. Kind and gentle. Perfectly sound, and seven years old. Will be sold cheap for want of use. Address X, GAZETTE office.

Flags. Flags. Flags.

The cheapest and best in the city, at
L. T. YODER'S
No. 51 Smithfield St., near 4th ave.

Prices Reduced

both in new work and repairing, at the new carriage works of C. West & Co., corner Duquesne Way and Evans alley, between Fourth and Fifth streets, fronting the Allegheny river.

Fireworks! Fireworks!

Committees on Fireworks will find a huge assortment of large exhibition pieces at
POLLOCK'S,
332 Liberty street,
above Smithfield.

Confederate Sailor Collars, new style, at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Fans. Fans. Fans.

A large assortment from 5 cts. up, at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny

Pyrotechnics.

at
L. T. YODER'S,
No. 51 Smithfield St., near 4th ave.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Quarter Sessions.

(Before Judge Collier.)

Saturday was judgment day in the Criminal Court, and the following named persons convicted of the offences stated were sentenced:

Phillip Murry, convicted of manslaughter for killing Jas. White, to pay a fine of 6¼ cents to the Commonwealth, the costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in Western Penetentiary for a term of ten the years.

S. W. Grier, convicted of fraudulently making a written instrument, was sentenced to the Work House for two years.

John Miller, for larceny, one year to the Work House.

Charles Hendricks and Henrietta Hendricks, for selling liquor to minors, fined $300 and costs.

Henry West, for larceny, was sent nine months to the Work House.

Lundy Montra, for larceny, one year to the Workhouse.

Floyd Carroll, for assault and battery, fined forty dollars and costs.

George Dufner, for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

Peter Leutral, for larceny, was sentenced five days to jail.

Joseph Bowers, larceny, sent to the Workhouse for six months.

Joseph Langan, for larceny from the person, was sent to the Workhouse for nine months.

Joseph Herron, for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sent one year to jail.

Thos. O'Neil, for larceny, sixty days to the Workhouse.

Trial List for To-day.

S. Johnkoske,	Frank McClintock,
Franz Johnkoske,	H. C. Cimmiotti,
Herman Freese,	J. P. Train,
H. Rosenblatt,	Henry Miller,
Joseph Dieterle,	Rachel King,
Chas. Ran et al.	Olsen Meyers,
Jacob Walker, et al.	Lizzie Rozberg et al
Mary White,	Augusta Bonnert,
Rivers & Mooney,	D. Davis,
E. Metzger,	F. G. Palmer, et al.
Peter Davis,	J. McElheny,
H. B. Aldrich,	James J. Fox,
Emma Wachter,	M. Smith,
John Simpson,	Jennie Jackson,
Ellen Barrington,	James Parshall et al
J. T. Bare,	W. C. Boyd,
H. J. McGiven (2)	

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Philip Paul. The auditors report confirmed absolute, and money ordered to be paid.

John Bailey appointed Election Assessor for the First precinct of the Seventeenth ward.

William McCarthy was appointed Election Assessor of the First district of the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Gustave A. Ihmsen. The report of John A. Koercher confirmed absolute.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of James Bryar, assignee ordered to pay into Court the money realized from sale of property levied on, and a rule granted to show cause why the same should not be paid to the Tradesman's National Bank.

The application of the Pennsylvania Reform School, for amendment of its charter, in order that it may avail itself of the State appropriations allowed.

Mary E. Pentz vs. Wm. Pentz, J. S. Haymaker, Esq., appointed commissioner instead of A. P. Hostetter.

Voluntary assignment of Dr. John Perchment. Petition presented and leave granted to sell the real estate therein described.

Jane C. Swindlin vs. James Swindlin. Defendant ordered to pay to plaintiff the sum of $4,532 47, $1,133 11 to Wm. G. Hawkins, and $1,133 11 to Thos. Penny.

Luther Workmen et al. vs. Wm. A. Kaufman et al. Report of commissioner confirmed absolute.

In the voluntary assignment of Stephen Smith, auditors report confirmed absolute

In the voluntary assignment of John Bartley & Co., order made confirming report as to disbursement of amounts due individual creditors of John Bartley.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. William Clinton, a rule was granted on Joseph Irwin to pay fines into Court.

Leonard Offenhaus appointed election assessor of the Sixth district of the Seventeenth ward, and William McCarthy of the First district, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

In the matter of the lunacy of Robert Douglas, A. F. Alexander appointed commissioner.

In the voluntary assignment of Joseph E. Weddell, J. S. Cook appointed auditor.

Voluntary assignment of Henry Silverman. Exceptions filed to account, *nunc pro tunc*.

Francis Valle vs. Catharine Valle. In divorce. J. S. Vanvorhees, Esq., appointed examiner.

Caroline Bellstein vs. Chris ian Bellstein. In divorce. Subpœnas awarded.

Frank H. Haslage vs. Mary F. Haslage. In divorce. Subpœna awarded.

In the matter of the application of Weeda et al., for an injunction to restrain the School Directors of Verona borough from erecting the school house in said borough, argued by J. S. Siagel and George W. De Camp, Esq., for petitioners, and George P. Hamilton, Esq., contra. After hearing the arguments the injunction was continued until further order of Court.

CELEBRATION MATTERS.

Meeting of Committees Saturday Night—The Pyrotechnic Display—The Masters' Meeting—Incidentals.

The Joint Centennial Committee held another meeting on Saturday night, Chairman Fox presiding.

The Chairman stated that about 300 subscription books had been sent out, and that there was a fair prospect that the amount raised would be sufficient. The Committee had not yet arranged for fireworks, and it had this and many other matters to attend to. There was but a week left to work. So far as the turn-out was concerned it promised well. They had reports thus far that guaranteed a turn-out of twelve thousand men on the 4th inst.

On motion, a meeting of the Centennial Finance Committee was called for Tuesday evening, to see about money matters.

Mr. Kramer, of the Committee on Fire Works, said it was important that the fire works be ordered immediately. In his opinion Pittsburgh will hardly do credit to herself for less than a one thousand five hundred dollar display.

After some discussion it was decided to wait until Tuesday evening when all the members of the Finance Committee will meet, and the amount of collections be ascertained. The order will then be sent on.

A resolution was adopted that the collections made by each collector be published.

Capt. W. C. Cooke offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three—one from Pittsburgh, one from the South Side and one from Allegheny—be appointed to procure medals to be given to the winning crews who participate in the Centennial regatta, and that this committee have full power to act. Capt. W. C. Cooke, John L. Gribbon and Harry Moore were appointed as the committee.

A resolution requesting the merchants of the two cities to close their places of business on the Fourth was adopted.

It was reported that the French society would turn out four hundred men, in white suits, on foot, with a brass band; the Belgian Literary society one hundred and fifty, and the Emerald Beneficial Association one thousand men.

Notification was made of the acceptance by S. Dunc Karns of the Marshalship of the Fifth Division.

John Shipton was appointed chairman of the Pittsburgh Finance Committee, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Marshals also held a meeting Saturday night in the City Clerk's office. As a result of their deliberations the following order was issued:

All the organizations that contemplate joining the Fourth of July jubilee are requested by the Marshals to report as early as possible their names and the music they will furnish.

The Pittsburgh divisions are to report to Col. Samuel Kilgore, Chief of Staff, at the County Treasurer's office.

Second division (south of the river) will report on Captain W. F. Erwin, Chief of Staff, at Painter's mill, South Side, or to 'Squire J. P. Heisel, Twenty-eighth ward.

Third division, Allegheny, will report to Major W. S. Caldwell, Chief of Staff, at No. 10 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

The Fourth division (Allegheny county, out side of the city) will report to Marshal J. Kiel, Sharpsburg, or Clerk Morrow, City Hall.

Fifth division (western part of the State outside of Allegheny county) to Marshal S. D. Karns or Clerk Morrow, City Hall.

H. W. OLIVER, Chief Marshal.
J. B. SWEITZER, Chief of Staff.

A meeting of the bakers of the two cities was held at No. 165 Smithfield street Saturday night to make arrangements for the Fourth. A committee consisting of P. S. Murphy, M. O'Reiley, E. McMahon, Chas. Stumpel, H. Lobel, Daniel Meehan, M. Kearns, George Wolf, John McGempsey George Glass and John Doyle was appointed to solicit the funds necessary for the turnout. Mr. O'Reiley was appointed chairman of the committee. The final meeting will be held Saturday evening.

On Saturday night a meeting of young men of the Twelfth ward was held on Penn avenue, near Twenty-fifth street, to make arrangements for a turn-out on the night of third of July to greet the birth of the Centennial natal day of the nation. They decided to turn out masked, and serenade the ward from one end to the other. They will be provided with two brass field pieces and they expect to be heard as well as seen. Each man is expected to shoulder a musket and play on some instrument. They expect also to make a display of fireworks on the route.

On Thursday evening next they will hold another meeting to elect officers and complete arrangements.

A Great Chance.

The attention of the public is called to the add of A. W. Erwin that appears in another column of this paper. Mr. Erwin contemplates that he intends to quit the dry goods business, and will offer his entire stock at prices that will insure their sale within the next sixty days. Will be sold in bulk. Price not so much an object as to realize rapidly on the goods. This is a genuine *bona fide* closing-out sale, as every dollars worth of goods must be disposed of before September 1st. This is a rare opportunity for the public to secure good bargains. We would advise all to go early, as the best goods will likely be disposed of first. Everything will be disposed of at private sale and marked down to less than half their value. We would call special attention to a full line of those unlaundried shirts put on hand, and selling at the low price of one dollar each, at which price he has sold more than (3,000) three thousand of them.

Garden Grown Tea.

We have the good, the better and the best among all articles of luxury and necessity for improvement, progress and assiduous culture make comparisons universal. And only those can fully appreciate the full force and effect of careful culture in developing excellence who have drank of the "Garden Grown Teas" imported by D. M. Jenkins of the "Old Tea House," No. 28 Fifth avenue. He has received an importation of the new crop of this delicious beverage, which is as much superior to the common or field grown teas for fragrance, flavor and delicacy of taste, as the latter is to a beverage made from the forest leaf. Ladies who wish a really delicious cup of cheering and inspiring tea should purchase only the Garden Grown, as being more pleasant and agreeable to the taste, more highly flavored and cheaper by far than those which are called Wilberspoon.

Bona Fide Reductions.

Many reductions advertised exist only in the imagination of the dealer, while others are only allurements to entrap the unwary, but the reductions offered by Messrs. R. H. Palmer & Co., No. 105 Market street, are truthful and genuine as the stock must of necessity be reduced in a short space of time, which necessitates the marking down of the goods to a very low figure. It is not required to dilate upon the extent, quality and variety of the goods in stock, as all know that in these respects this store is unsurpassed. The great and popular feature is the marvelous and extreme cheapness at which goods of substantial excellence and freshness of style are now offered to the public. Be wise in time and secure for your profit and satisfaction the benefits offered by this house to its patrons.

Do! For a Farm—Who Wouldn't be a Farmer?

Great Sale of three Farms to-day (Monday) at Highland Station, Beaver county. Railroad station adjoins each Farm. Two express trains from the city daily. Take Chicago express train at nine o'clock this (Monday) morning for Highland Station. Free lunch on the grounds. Positive sale.

JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Do you dine well? That is, do you enjoy the luxury of good, substantial, well cooked meals, abundant and varied in quantity, and savory and healthful in quality? The *Cuisine* that prepares edibles in this desirable style is rare indeed, and yet the bill is filled to the very letter at the Bank Exchange Restaurant, Nos. 88 and 90, Third avenue, where Charlie Stuckenberg presides over one of the most elegant and inviting dining rooms of the city. You can not help feeling pleased with life after having dined at his table.

Substantial Pleasures.

All the joys of sense are but trivial in comparison to the delights of mind to be gained by reading the elegant and varied assortment of books to be found on counters of Gildenfenny & Co., No. 69 Fifth avenue. All the late novels, magazines, illustrated papers, comic, serious and readable always on hand.

How to be Healthy.

More appetites and stomachs are destroyed by unwholesome cooking than by gluttonous eating. At the dining rooms of Mrs. Bair, No. 108 Fourth avenue, edibles are prepared by cooks who understand both the science and art of cooking. Try a meal and be convinced.

Fourth of July.

Flags of all nations, Lanterns and decorating goods, in great variety at
L. T. YODER'S.
No. 51 Smithfield St.

Ladies' and Childrens' Trimmed Hats at reduced prices, at
J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Fireworks! Fireworks!

Committees on Fireworks will find a tremendous assortment at
POLLOCK'S,
332 Liberty street,
above Smithfield.

Ladies Calp Hats—New shape, selling at 50 cents, worth $1.25, at
J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

1776. Wake Up! Wake Up!! 1876.

Celebrate the Centennial year by explosion of fire works. The cheapest in the city at
L. T. YODER'S,
No. 51 Smithfield St. Between 4th and 3rd avenues.

Children's Brown Sailor Hats, at 25 cents, at
J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Councils meet this afternoon, and will then probably adjourn until September.

····There are one thousand five hundred miles of pipe line in the oil regions, to lay which cost about $2,662,000.

····The time table of some of our Railroads changed yesterday. Parties using them should make a note of it.

····Wendle Eberhart was fined $25 and costs yesterday by acting Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, for abusing his wife.

····Now is the time to pay your Allegheny taxes. This is the last week that the 5 per cent. discount will be allowed.

····About eight hundred dollars worth of cables and ropes were stolen from the wharfs in the First, Fourth and Fifth wards, Allegheny, during last week.

····Mary Coffey and Wilson Staley, vagrants, were sent to the work house by Mayor McCarthy, on Saturday, the former for six months and the latter for three.

····Thursday night a lot of provisions were stolen out of a house on Washington street, near Ninth street, Allegheny, leaving the occupants without anything for breakfast.

····A branch of the Clan-na-G ol was very successfully organized at McKeesport on the 24th inst. They hold weekly meetings, and are strictly neutral in religion and American politics.

····A grocer on James street, Allegheny, named Peter Rulil, left his home on Friday morning, since which time nothing has been heard of him. His friends are very uneasy about his continued absence.

····Mr. C. B. Merrill, whose valise was stolen by J. H. Scanlon, having refused to prosecute the thief, the Mayor on Saturday fined Scanlon $50 for being a suspicious character. He paid the fine and was released.

····The Sharpsburg school directors have elected the following teachers: Prof. Baker, of Rochester, Pa., principal; Mrs. Baker, Ella Dunlap, Mrs. M. Morton, Jennie McLain, Maggie Taylor and Ida Ingersoll, teachers.

····Gaust, the man who fell over an embankment on Saturday night while trying to escape from officer Coulson, was on Saturday taken to the Central Station to await a hearing on a charge of larceny by bailee of a set of harness.

····Florence Myers, of No. 63 Howard street, Allegheny, had the flesh of one of his legs badly lacerated and his back severely injured by an accident that befell him on Saturday at the round house of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

····A meeting of the school directors of the several wards on the South Side was held on Friday evening. They protested against the removal of Henry Main, teacher, by the Central Board, and asked that body to rescind its action.

····Last evening about seven o'clock a negro named Rowan created a disturbance on Second street, Allegheny, and struck a man named Jewell on the head with a cobble stone, inflicting an ugly wound. The negro was lodged in the lock-up.

····The Society of the Ninth Regiment will meet on Monday night, at the office of Major T. B. Swearingen, on Fourth avenue, and decided to hold their reunion at New Brighton on the 28th of July. Capt. Robert Taggart was requested to deliver the oration.

····Frank Kramer and a young man named Hall were arrested Saturday on a charge of robbing the residence of Mr. Stewart Clark, in the Twenty-first ward, on Friday night, of six dollars in money and a satchel. They will have a hearing before Deputy Mayor Lowry.

····A building on Fifteenth street, South Side, known as Munhall's pot house, used for the manufacture of pots for melting glass, was demolished Saturday morning. There were fourteen large clay pots on the second floor which gave way, wrecking the building and smashing the pots.

····Mr. Charles Garber has prepared a decoration piece to be placed in front of City Hall on the Fourth. It is composed of two large pictures, "Washington crossing the Delaware," and the "Surrender of Cornwallis," surrounded by small vignettes. The size of the piece is thirty-one by eleven feet.

····A preliminary meeting for the organization of a Hayes and Wheeler Club, was held Saturday night in the Twenty-fourth ward schoolhouse. An enthusiastic time was had, and after a full discussion of the matter a committee on permanent organization was appointed to report at an early day.

····The suit of Arthur Gainsford against the Pennsylvania Company, instituted in December, 1872, for $10,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by him because the company refused to furnish him cars with which to supply his customers with coke, has been settled by the payment on the part of the company of $6000 to him.

····H. C. Carpenter drove through Oil City on Friday night with a wagon load of three hundred and twenty-five pounds of nitro-glycerine belonging to W. A. Myers, of Titusville. The transportation of the explosive through the streets being strictly prohibited by law, Carpenter was arrested and fined $313.50, which he paid.

····The body of William Wolf, who was drowned in the Allegheny river Friday morning, was recovered by detective Jas. Scott early Saturday morning, and removed to the residence of deceased's parents on Fifth avenue. An inquest was held on the body on Saturday by Coroner Kerr, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

····Tom Allen, the pugilist, passed through the city Friday night, reaching here on the Pennsylvania line at 5:21 in the evening, bound for St. Louis, and staying until 2:30 in the morning. While waiting he got away with three lunches in rapid succession, each one being of considerable dimensions. Thus, maybe, is the way he gets his weight of muscle.

····On Friday detective Demmel arrested three suspicious characters giving their names as James Hodgegan, John Wilson and Albert King. They claimed to be from Columbus, and the Chief of Police at that place being asked in reference to them replied that they were known there as pickpockets. The Mayor sent them to the Work House on Saturday for six months.

····Saturday evening as Mr. Joseph McNaugher, of Allegheny, was walking along Ohio street he suddenly became very ill and was taken into a store where he became insensible. He was removed to the residence of a friend on Federal street and Dr. Hamilton summoned. He was still lying in a very critical condition last evening and was unable to be removed to his home.

····A couple of night soilers at work in rear of No. 20 Third avenue, Friday evening found the body of a male child in the cess pool at which they were working, the body was in an advanced state of decomposition. The Coroner was notified and an inquest was held Saturday morning, the jury finding that the child "came to its death at the place above mentioned in a manner unknown."

····About half past twelve o'clock yesterday morning a young man named John Myers notified the Allegheny police that two highwaymen had attempted to rob him at the railroad bridge. Two men had stopped him there and demanded his money, but on him informing them that he had no money, one of them drew a revolver and told him he would just allow him two minutes to get out of his sight, and he moved off at a lively rate.

PERSONAL.

***Register Gray has gone to Lake Erie.

***Mr. E. J. Keenan has become the editor of the Greensburg *Democratic Times*.

***Mr. T. C. Lazear and son, of this city, spent several days of last week at Waynesburg.

***Col. P. H. Guthrie, of the Duquesne Greys, was serenaded by the German Band on Friday night.

***Mr. James Vick, formerly foreman of the *Chronicle*, and a well known Pittsburgh printer, died yesterday morning in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

***John Donaghy has sold "The Little Commissary," as pretty a picture as ever was painted in Pittsburgh, to Mr. James Means, of Steubenville.

***D. C. Shaw, Esq., has been elected Principal of Mt. Washington school, Lower St. Clair township, and Alex. Phillips, Esq. Principal of Williamsburg school.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy

is NO PATENT MEDICINE HUMBUG, got up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious ingredients brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing remedy, a perfect Specific for CATARRH and "COLD IN THE HEAD;" also for Offensive Breath, Loss or Impairment of Sense of Smell, Taste, or Hearing; Watery, or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the Head, when caused as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh.

BUY! BUY! BUY!

A Farm—A Farm—A Farm.

At the important Auction Sale of three Farms to-day (Monday) at Highland Station, Beaver county, railroad station adjoins each Farm. Take Chicago express train at nine o'clock this (Monday) morning for Highland Station. Free lunch on the grounds. Positive sale.

JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Luxurious Living.

He who eats at the table of Mrs. S. Bair, No. 108 Fourth avenue, lives on the fat of the land, as her dishes are varied with all the productions of every season and every clime.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W. Beckofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Fireworks! Fireworks!

The largest stock of Fireworks and Flags ever offered in the city, at
POLLOCK'S,
332 Liberty street,
above Smithfield.

Just Received.

Ladies' White Lace Jackets, selling at low prices, at
J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

Servia's War Preparations.

BELGRADE, June 24.—A battery of field artillery was dispatched to the frontier to-day. The reserves called out for service number six thousand men, and are divided into thirty companies. All arrangements have been made for the entire Servian army taking up its strategical positions by the 27th of June should a rupture with the Porte ensue, which is by no means unavoidable. Warlike action is scarcely likely to begin before the first days of July. It is possible Prince Milan will next week issue a proclamation resembling a war manifesto and then join the army at Belgrade.

False Rumors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24.—There is no foundation for the alarming rumors in the French papers. Complete tranquility prevails.

The Turkish Debt.

The Government is devising measures to assume the payment of interest on the national debt. A convention with the Imperial Ottoman Bank is being negotiated.

Nicsic Provisioned.

General Muhktar Pasha entered Nicsic unopposed with another convoy of provisions.

The Bulgarian Troubles.

A proclamation from the Grand Vizier urges concord between the Christians and Mahomedans of Bulgaria.

The Peasants of Italy in London.

LONDON, June 24.—The American residents will celebrate the Fourth by a dinner. A majority of the English notabilities invited declined. Dean Stanley writes, saying the recent death of his wife prevents him participating in any public affair of a like nature. He expresses his sympathy, and says if on the Fourth any Americans desire to view Westminster Abbey he will be happy to conduct them through it and point out the graves of some of their dead. John Bright deeply regrets that the state of his health will prevent his attendance.

The Louisville Forger.

It is learned that Charles Brent, the Louisville forger, released on the 19th, has voluntarily signed a release of the money taken from him on his arrest, and he will probably return to America.

International Rowing Match.

LONDON, June 24.—An international rowing match between four of the London Rowing Club and four of the best oarsmen of Frankfort-on-the-Main took place to-day on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake. The Londoners, the favorites at long odds, led at the start, and won easily by eight lengths. The boats carried coxwains.

Bandits Captured.

HAVANA, June 24.—Seven bandits who took refuge in the city were captured yesterday. One was shot while resisting arrest.

Death of a Sculptor.

LONDON, June 24.—Matthew Noble, a well known English sculptor, is dead.

Austrian Slave Agitation.

BERLIN, June 24.—Austria purposes declaring her provinces adjoining Servia and Herzegovina in a state of siege to check the growing slave agitation.

The Croats.

VIENNA, June 24.—Twenty thousand refugees will be interned in Croatia to prevent their intercourse with the insurgents. The Cretian Assembly have sent a memorial to Constantinople asking that a Christian native be appointed Governor and requesting other reforms.

The French Catholics.

PARIS, June 24.—A strong Catholic movement is on foot for petitioning the Government against its granting university degrees.

Confidence.

COPENHAGEN, June 24.—The Lower House of the Rigsdag closed its session to-day. Only members of the Left were present, and they unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

Negotiations Suspended.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24.—The Servian delegate, Ristics, whose mission had made some progress, has sudde nly suspended negotiations.

Religion in Spain.

MADRID, June 25.—In Congress yesterday the Government was asked whether it had been informed that England intended to address observations to it respecting the application of the religious toleration clause of the new constitution. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that he had no such information, but if any foreign Government attempted interference in the matter of the religious question of Spain, in dealing with such interference, would follow the dictates of national honor.

Serious Railway Accident.

MADRID, June 25.—The mail train on the Saragossa to Barcelona Railway ran off the track yesterday between Tauregs and Cervia. Seventeen persons were killed and thirty-seven injured.

Demonstrations in France.

PARIS, June 25.—The Bonapartist Deputies Cassagnac and Mitchell have prepared an amendment to Marcon's proposal for the prosecution of the originators and accomplices of the *coup de etat*. This amendment provides that the 7,500,000 citizens who sanctioned the *coup de etat* by their suffrages be considered as accomplices.

Birthday Celebration.

VERSAILLES, June 25.—The Republicans enthusiastically celebrated the birthday of General Hocke yesterday, by a banquet, at which three hundred persons were present, including many Senators and Deputies of the Left and Left Centre. Deputy Jas. Ferry, who occupied the chair, made the first toast, which was a speech in favor of President McMahon, and M. Dufaure as chief of the cabinet. Gambetta spoke at length. He warned the Republicans not to be too intoxicated with victory. He exhorted all parties to a unanimal looking forward to the day when clemency might be extended to all without distruction.

"The republic," continued the orator, "is a Government of law and order. The programme is peace, education and concord. Peacefulness constitutes our strength and the disturbances of Europe. The personal character of the republic inspires a feeling of security which no monarchy could give."

Eloquent remarks were made by several gentlemen.

The Salonica Outrage.

BRUSSELS, June 25.—A dispatch from Berlin announces that the powers, and especially Germany, insists upon serious prosecution of the parties really responsible for the murder of the French Consul. The Porte appears inclined to satisfy the demand.

Russia's Hostility.

LONDON, June 26.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* says it is able to confirm in the most decided manner the report of the impending recall of Gen. Ignatieff, Russian ambassadors from Constantinople.

The Situation in Servia.

The telegrams concerning Servia are exceedingly conflicting. A Vienna correspondent of the *Times* reports that the situation changes continually.

A dispatch to the *Times*, dated Cattaro, Saturday, says: "Information from usually well informed quarters represents that Servia will enter the field on Sunday and Montenegro on Monday."

A dispatch to the same paper, dated Cettinge, Sunday, pronounces the information received at Cattaro exaggerated, but admits that the situation is critical. The southern frontier of Montenegro is blockaded by Turks. A new camp has been formed at Sut torina.

A *Times* telegram, dated Vienna, Saturday, declares Servian news more pacific. There is no question of a march to the frontier, nor of a manifesto from Prince Milan. The mission of Minister Ristics has resulted in the Turks sending forward more troops, but the latter declare they will take no notice of the warlike demonstrations and avoid everything that might be construed as a provocation.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* quotes a dispatch to the Russian Telegraphic Agency, which concludes as follows: "If the complications are between Turkey and Servia, they must be considered as the result of material and very obvious support extended to Turkey by England."

The *Times'* correspondent adds: "Russia, despite the dexterous remarks of her special agency, knows perfectly well that England will not give Turkey any material support against her insurgent subjects or vassals. England has never pursued any other policy than one of non-intervention. She has concentrated a fleet to maintain that policy, and when she refused to threaten the Berlin memorandum she did not shrink from backing up her her theory in favor of non-intervention by a formal engagement not to intervene. The engagement is in decided terms, and in the hands of Gortschakoff."

A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* reports public opinion in Russia much excited. It is unreasoned that the Russian Government will sustain Servia in breaking through the military cordon with which she has been surrounded by Turkey.

Revolution or War.

LONDON, June 26.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch asserts that the Russian representative at Belgrade is privately abetting the war party. England is using her influence to restrain Prince Milan, who, however, declares it is now too late to resist the tide of events, and his only choice is revolution or war.

The *Politik*, a newspaper of Prague, asserts that Servia has demanded the abandment by the Turks of their camp at Nitsch, and Turkey has refused.

Financiers Wanted.

The *New Free Press* of Vienna, says the Porte, with a view of establishing a financial administration, intends to apply at London for qualified British officials willing to enter the Turkish service.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Army Appropriation bill reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations strikes out the eight sections by which the House proposed to reduce and reorganize the army, and to establish lower salaries for officers. Amendments are reported increasing the House items of appropriations to an aggregate of over three million dollars, so as to provide for continuing the present force of 25,000 men, and officer's salaries prescribed by existing law, and also to more nearly conform to the estimates of Secretary Taft in other respects.

MURDER FOR LOVE.

A Pennsylvania Shoemaker Cuts the Throat of Another Man's Wife—He Confesses the Crime and Cuts His Own Throat.

HONESDALE, PA., June 24.—A gentleman of this place who has just returned from Caledonia, Pa., brings the particulars of a domestic tragedy which occurred in that village on Wednesday.

A man named Dolson Hicks, a shoemaker, had for three years been boarding with a family named Shopland. A year and a half ago Mr. Shopland died, leaving a widow thirty years old, and a boy four years old. Hicks was prosperous in his business, and had accumulated considerable property. He was addicted to periodical spells of drinking, however, but otherwise was a man whom every one respected. Mrs. Shopland was left poor by her husband's death, and some six months ago she accepted an offer of marriage from Hicks on condition that he would quit his occasional drinking spells, he being placed on a year's probation. Meantime Hicks became jealous of a young blacksmith named Cochran, who had recently taken up his residence in Caledonia, and about two months ago went